ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,097—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom ... New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
P ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd June.
L. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "
P SIAM	3060	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th "
P. ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	20th "
L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
P SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
P ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
P. HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	24th "
P CLYDE	4126	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
L. CARTHAGE	5050	1000	A. de Horne	7th Sept.
P THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
L CLYDE	4126	800	C. F. Preston	28th "
L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
P THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
L ORIETAL	5065	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
P. This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Bombay before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

P. & O. COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, carrying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

PESHAWUR, 27th June. | ROHILLA, 10th August.
MALWA, 11th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ARCATHAY, 26th July. | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at other ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ON	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELA	F. Cossovich	4,283	350	9th July.
APOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company have now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
TOKUNGHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Passengers at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Lesson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s.s. Manilla, 25th June, & s.s. R. Rubattino, 23rd July, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Lampson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 19, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
SIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
IBIA	G. Read	July 20.
ENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
	J. Laird	September 26.
SIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies but thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied for any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
NAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 23rd June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 21st June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 21st June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,862 Tons, Captain J. BULLOCK, R.N.R., will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 26th June, 1894.
Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL WAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Folding, India-Rubber Travelling Baths, in Cases, size 30 inches	13 8	15 0
Folding, India-Rubber Travelling Baths, in Cases, size 33 inches	16 4	18 8
Folding, India-Rubber Travelling Baths, in Cases, size 36 inches	19 4	21 4
Folding, India-Rubber Wash-hand Basins	6 0	6 12
Folding, India-Rubber Buckets	6 4	7 0
Waterproof Sheets, 6 ft. by 3 ft.	10 13	12 4
Do. do. 7 ft. by 4½ ft.	18 10	20 10
Do. do. 8 ft. by 5 ft.	26 6	29 6
Do. Saddle Covers	8 10	9 12
Do. Oriental Driving Aprons	14 6	16 6

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING
OF BEST QUALITY.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAPES.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash Rs.	35	36	37	38	39	each.
Credit Rs.	39	40	41-8	42-8	43-8	"

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, BLACK.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash Rs.	10-8	11	11-8	12	12-8	each.
Credit Rs.	11-12	12-4	13	13-8	14	"

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES, DRAB, WHITE.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash Rs.	11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8	each.
Credit Rs.	13	13-8	14	14-8	15	"

WATERPROOF COATS, BLACK, RIVERSIBLE.

Size	48	50	52	54	56	inches.
Cash Rs.	6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8	each.
Credit Rs.	7-4	7-14	8-6	9	9-8	"

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RUST May be absolutely and for ever prevented by Coating all bright Metal with
CRYSTAL ENAMEL.
TRANSPARENT AND INVISIBLE.
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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
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REGULATOR CLOCKS—
All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.
8-day Clock, superior make ..... Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell ..... " 40
Do. extra long case ..... " 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—
The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.
ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete ..... Rs. 80
Do. do. do. ..... " 110

ARMY CLOCKS—
LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.
Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial ..... Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do. ..... " 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—
American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match.
Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—
In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room.
Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout bands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55
Ditto. ditto. Clock ..... " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS
OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	8 0 per box.
Primo de Rever	"	25	"	6 8 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11 12 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9 8 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7 8 "
Princess as (small size)	"	50	"	5 8 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6 8 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5 8 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	5 0 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4 8 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG"

IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR, TO-DAY, FROM RANGOON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS, where the Steamer will discharge.

Torn and Damaged Bags must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damaged bags, and all Claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be Entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Asiatic S. N. Co., Ld.

Bombay, June 21st, 1894.

NOTICE.

AS SOLICITORS for JOHN FIDO of Colaba Causeway, Bombay, we hereby give notice that he will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE Hereafter for any DEBTS or LIABILITIES incurred by his wife MARY FIDO. —Dated this 20th day of June, 1894.

BLAND & NOBLE.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to the Public that the POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED by me to MIRZA FAIAZ ALI in December, 1884, has been CANCELLED.

MIRZA SABET ALI WALLAD ABAN SAB.
Hyderabad Deccan, 18th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY & KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, for the purpose of STOCK-TAKING.

For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited,

LATHAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 10,800 tons of INDIAN COAL, to be delivered at Raichur or Gooty Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines and the Tenders must specify clearly the name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered in such quantities as will provide for an average consumption of about 900 tons a month and, if necessary, a first delivery of 2,500 tons must be made within two months of date of acceptance of Tender. After the first delivery the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities as will provide for the consumption referred to above, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as above mentioned, shall not exceed 1,500 tons or be less than 900 tons, and that the interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than three months.

DELIVERY.—Delivery of the Coal will be accepted in the Wagons in which it arrives at the Station of delivery, the weights paid for being those ascertained upon passing the Wagons over the Company's weigh bridges. It will be open, to the Contractor, should he wish to do so, to deliver the Coal at Gooty, forwarding it over the Southern Mahratta Railway via Guntakal Junction, but in this case the Contractor whose Tender is accepted will be required to transship, at his own expense, the Coal from the Narrow Gauge Wagons into Madras Railway Wagons at Guntakal Junction, and also to make all arrangements for forwarding the Coal from Guntakal to the Locomotive Yard at Gooty. The cost of Carriage over the Madras Railway from Guntakal Junction to Gooty will be borne by the Madras Railway, and the Contractor will be allowed Free Carriage so far as he is concerned, for all such Coal over this distance.

PAYMENT.—Bills for the accepted weight may be submitted immediately after completion of a consignment, and if correct, will be paid within 14 days after submission.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders marked on the outside "Tenders for Indian Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before MONDAY, the 23rd of July, 1894.

CONTRACT TO BE SIGNED.—The Firm whose Tender is accepted will be required to enter into a Contract with the Madras Railway Company, to deliver the Coal punctually, as specified, under a money penalty for failure.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent & Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram, 13th June, 1894.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
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Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
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Figs per Packet Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless „ „ 2-8

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NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1894, at 4 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 30th May, 1894.

NOTICE

TO MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 26th June, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1893.

(2). To Elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to Elect Members of Committee in place of the Gentlemen, who retire from Office by rotation, but who are eligible for Re-election.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June, 1894.

POONA CHASES AND POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

AUGUST 28TH AND 30TH 1894.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY GRAND MILITARY GALLOWAY STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 2,000. Subscribed by H. M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 2 10 to the second. For Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. Maiden Chasers on 1st May, 1894, and which have not up to time of declaration to start won a race, Hurdle race or Chase of the value of Rs. 401 and which are *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers in H. M.'s Military Services on full pay and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the Race on the date of closing of the 1st entries. To be ridden by gentlemen riders.

WEIGHTS.—Arabs 13-3 to carry 11st. 8lbs.; C. B.'s 13-3 to carry 10st. 12lbs. W. for Inches.

PENALTIES.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra.

ALLOWANCES.—Gentlemen riders who have never won a Chase value Rs. 199 allowed 5lbs.

DISTANCE.—2 Miles over the Yerrowda Steeplechase Course.

Entrance for Subscribers:—
2nd July ..... Rs. 15
1st August ..... „ 30
20th August when the race will close ..... „ 50
For Non-Subscribers:—
2nd July ..... Rs. 30
1st August ..... „ 60
20th August when the race will close ..... „ 100

THE GRAND MILITARY POINT TO POINT CUP.—Rs. 1,000. Subscribed by H.M.'s British and Native Army in the Bombay Presidency, with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 to the second. For all Horses that have never won a race, steeplechase or hurdle race with Rs. 800 added money and which are *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of British Officers in Her Majesty's Army in India on full pay, to be ridden by such and which were the property of a person duly qualified to enter for the race on the date of closing of the 1st Entries.

WEIGHT.—English and Colonials 13st., C. Bs. 11st. 7lbs., Arabs 10st. 7lbs.

ALLOWANCES.—Galloways allowed 7 lbs.

DISTANCE.—About 4 Miles.

Entrance for Subscribers:—
2nd July ..... Rs. 15
1st August ..... „ 30
20th August ..... „ 50
For Non-Subscribers:—
2nd July ..... Rs. 30
1st August ..... „ 60
2th August ..... „ 100
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Service for the first 12 months will be probationary.

Six months' notice must be given on either side to terminate engagement.

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Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D., Burma, Rangoon.

M. P. COODE,
Offg. Under-Secy. to C. C., P. W. D., Burma.

12th June, 1894.

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FOR SALE—OWNER LEAVING BOMBAY.

No. 1. BR. WALER GELDING, 5 years, 15-1½. Good jumper and fast, hunted end of last Season, snaffle mouth, Rs. 750.

No. 2. CH. WALER MARE, Age 4 off, 15-2, up to 14 stone, showy and very good jumper, also hunted end of last Season. This mare carried a lady, and is also broken to harness. Rs. 1,000.

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No. 4. BR. WALER GELDING, 5 years, 15-2, good action and paces, snaffle mouth, broken to harness and carries a lady. Rs. 850. Might make a good pair with No. 1.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent. p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent.
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent.

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge, if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493 High Holborn, LONDON.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES.
Albert Building, Fort.

Digitized by the Archive Section from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Buildings, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Mobile (s), from Buseh. Yesterday:—Wraggoe (s), from Cardiff; Japan (s), Calcutta; Doris (s), Bangkok; Orion (s), Trieste; O'Campo (s), London; and Fazilka (s), Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Baroda (s), for Calcutta, &c.; City of Dublin (s), Liverpool; and Bancoora (s), Galle.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mobile entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Baroda and Brahmani left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Orion entered, and the steamers Dwarka and the City of Dublin left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Marq Bacquehem, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-day.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL: ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—A practice game will be played, on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock. A large turn-out is requested. A match has been arranged for Saturday between the Rovers and the Officers of the Loyal North Lancashire and Royal Artillery, Colaba.

SCALDED AT SEA.—Messrs. Myatt and Cole, chief and second engineers, respectively, of the s. s. Mobile, were severely scalded at sea, while on the voyage from Muscat to Bombay. It appears that both the officers had plugged a leaking boiler tube, and were examining it the following day when the plug came out scalding both of them. They are now being treated on board the ship.

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Nawab's Tank, Mazagon, regarding the death of Balloo Bawajee, a Hindu gowlee, aged thirty-five years, residing at Nowroji Hill. On Monday evening, the deceased while under the influence of liquor jumped into the Nawab's Tank, at Mazagon Road, to have a swim. Shortly after Balloo went in, he was seen to sink, and was drowned. The tank was dragged by the police, but the body was not discovered until Tuesday afternoon, when it was found floating on the surface of the water. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at Gilder Street, on the body of Bundoo Balkrishna, a Hindu, aged twenty years, residing with his mother, in a chawl at that locality. The deceased was a labourer in the Sunderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, but on account of his continued ill-health from fever and cough, he had to give up the work. He was much depressed in spirit, and for the last two weeks became delirious. At about 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, he was missed from his house, and although a search was made for him, Bundoo could not be found, until about 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, when his corpse was seen floating on the surface of the water in a pond behind the chawl. The body was subsequently removed from the pond, and was identified by the mother. There were no marks of violence, and the boy was clad in the same dress as when last seen by the mother. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a pond was recorded.

MAULED BY A BEAR.—A forest officer, accompanied by a native, went out shikaring in Nizampore, in the Khandeish Collectorate, last week, when he fired at a bear, who mauled him. In the meantime the brute was despatched by the shikari.—*Poona Observer*.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ALLEGED ENTICING AWAY.

IMPERATRIX VS. MALLAPA BIN VIRBHODRAPA AND THREE OTHERS.

In this matter the accused appealed against a conviction of Mr. R. Bapuji, First Class Magistrate of Belgaum, who found them guilty of having enticed away a married woman, and sentenced one of the accused Ramjee Lingapa Patel to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other four prisoners to four months' hard labour. The accused were found by the Magistrate to have, on the 16th August last, enticed away a girl, aged sixteen years, the wife of the complainant, from the village of Shenoli, where she resided with her husband, and after keeping her for some time induced her to file a petition at Belgaum charging her husband with neglecting to maintain her, the appeal on the conviction on coming before the Sessions Judge of Belgaum being dismissed.

In giving the court's judgment Mr. Justice Jardine said:—We do not think this case has been carefully tried and we are of opinion that some points of importance have been left unnoticed at the appeal before the Sessions Judge. Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code must be construed strictly. It is essential to the conviction of each person accused that it should be proved that the taking or enticing of the married woman was "with intent that she may have illicit intercourse with any person." Now as regards the prisoners Nos. 1, 3, and 4 there is no suggestion that any such intercourse took place or was ever intended with them. The alleged intercourse with prisoner No. 2 did not occur till the next day. There is no evidence that prisoners Nos. 1, 3, or 4 suggested to the married woman that she should have intercourse with prisoner No. 2. All that they did on the occasion for which they are charged was to accompany the woman to the house of Bhimapa at Shapur. It cannot be inferred in the absence of any suggestion made in their hearing that they had reason to suppose illicit intercourse would result. The husband according to his own account did not interfere when he knew that his wife had been taken to the house of prisoner No. 4, nor did he take proper measures to get her away from the house of Bhimapa, as he admits that he saw her there and knew the name of the owner, and yet in his complaint he stated that he did not know it. We notice also the fact that the Magistrate discharged the two women who are said by the wife to have been the only persons who actually enticed her from the husband's house. For these reasons we reverse the convictions and sentences passed on prisoners No. 1, 3, and 4. The case against prisoner No. 2 is more serious as both the courts below on whom there is a solemn responsibility for coming to correct findings on fact do find that he was one of the party that took her away, and the Sessions Judge appears to have concurred in the Magistrate's finding that prisoner No. 2 had sexual intercourse with her. We have, however, to notice that neither of these courts raised an issue on the important point whether the illicit sexual intercourse at Bhimapa's house actually occurred. Neither of the judgments notices the fact that the only evidence of it is the statement of the woman, whose story about the discharged prisoners was not believed nor that about the stupefying drug. Her statement is extremely vague; she gave no information as to the room of the house, the persons who saw prisoner 2 come, or other details. It appears unlikely that a Brahman kulkarni would allow his domestic privacy to be invaded by a Lingayet coming time after time to sleep with a Mahratta strange woman, and the evidence contradicting the story is overwhelming, and this evidence is most consistent with the indifference which the husband displayed. We, therefore, acquit prisoner No. 2. It becomes thus unnecessary for us to determine whether all the convictions are bad on account of want of proof of the marriage and of the prisoners' knowledge that Bassi was a married woman. See Section 50 of the Evidence Act and the following cases. Sikher Chund vs. Dulputty Singh, I. L. R. 5 Cal. 336, Empress vs. Kallu, 5 Allah 233, and Queen-Empress vs. Subbarayan, I. L. R. 9 Mad. 9. The prisoner No. 2. admitted that he knew she was a married woman, and he put no questions in cross-examination to the witnesses who said that a marriage had taken place. The Magistrate was bound under Section 367 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to state the above points and consider them in his judgment.

THE *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent telegraphs that the Senate has unanimously adopted a resolution from the Foreign Committee declaring that the right belongs wholly to the Hawaiian people of establishing and maintaining their own form of government and domestic policy; that the United States ought not in any way to interfere therewith; and that any intervention in the political affairs of those islands by any other Government would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its" original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots: 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CASE.

As briefly stated in a previous issue, the Singer Sewing Machine Company have just obtained in the High Court of Colombo a perpetual injunction to restrain the Sewing Machines Company, Limited, from using a certain sign-board mentioned in the plaint. In the course of an exhaustive judgment, Judge Browne, before whom the case was heard, said:—When, on the filing of the plaint in this action in March, 1893, the plaintiff Co. (the Singer Company) obtained an *ad interim* injunction against the defendant Co., restraining them from using and maintaining the sign-board objected to, the defendant Co. petitioned for a dissolution of the injunction, but I had to rule that the petition was not properly before the court in that there was no proper appearance entered for the defendant Co. No application was thereafter made for a dissolution of that injunction save that at the commencement of the trial it was, on the argument of the first and second issues agreed to and filed, contended that the action was not maintainable, wherefrom, had I upheld the contention, it would have followed that the injunction should be dissolved. I, however, ruled that the plaint did disclose a sufficient cause of action and the case proceeded to trial. I have now to determine whether the plaintiffs have sustained the other issues. In their discretion defendant Company's counsel considered there was no sufficient case made out by plaintiff Company, and refrained from adducing any evidence. Mr. Patel, the chief manager of all plaintiff Company's agencies in India and Ceylon, controlling them from the head office in Bombay, deposes that in regular course of business all machines of plaintiff Company's manufacture supplied to the trade in these countries must pass through or under the control of the head office, for offices in England and other countries would not supply Ceylon direct to the interference with and loss of profits by Bombay. And Mr. Patel in effect deposes that the supplies of plaintiff Company's machines received at No. 18, Main Street, since 1889, so far as he knew, have been (as I understand by his evidence) seven direct from Bombay; 3 purchased (the date is not given) by a subterfuge at Poona, and, possibly, 6 then acquired and taken first to Bombay, and 4 machines which were sold in 1889 by the Customs in Ceylon, but, says the witness Pestonji, were in an incomplete state as wanting the wooden board. This witness, therefore, would limit the number of machines certainly received for sale to 7+3+4=14 in the four years' existence of Rustomjee's business, and of the old Sewing Machines Company (for though they may have taken over old stock, he says none were supplied to the defendant Company), there being, of course, also the possibility that machines otherwise coming into Ceylon as in private hands may have been purchased and placed in stock. It was also desired by plaintiff to prove by examination of the Customs entries how many machines had been received, but the attempt failed both because the search had been made for importations, not by the defendant Company but by R. N. Rostomjee and because it was not certain, though 108,000 entries had been searched, that these exhausted all the importations. It was attempted in cross-examination to show that some other machines seized at the Customs had also passed by public sale into the open market, but plaintiff Company's manager asserted positively that they had all been retained is plaintiff Company's possession by the purchase for them by one Guzdar and the loan of money by Messrs. Framjee Bhikajee & Company for that purpose. The sign-board was calculated in its position and wording to deceive the passers-by into an erroneous belief; it did, in fact, so deceive them, and by this deception it induced the purchase of machines as of plaintiff Co.'s own make when they were made by others. The averments in the earlier paragraphs of the plaint as to the continuous succession of Rustomjee, the Old Sewing Machines Co., and the new (defendant) Co. in this shop are, no doubt, suggestive of a purpose and design inimical and possibly fraudulent towards the plaintiff Co., but I cannot hold therefrom that any acts or practices of the defendant Co.'s predecessors in business are admissible in evidence against the defendant Company itself on that conclusion adverse to their *bona fides*, &c., should be drawn from the fact that Rustomjee is their manager. It has not been shown that the new Company is but a change in name of the old company or of Rustomjee himself, so that the conclusions adverse to them should be drawn from the existence of any facts or conduct prior to their own commencement in February, 1893. I hold that the plaintiff Company are entitled to a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant Company, their servants and agents from using the sign-board mentioned in the plaint. It is unnecessary to order its removal as the defendant Company very properly removed it from the front of their shop on the issue of the *ad interim* injunction. Thereby they effectually precluded the plaintiff Company from recovering more than nominal damages against them since there could not have been computed any for the period prior to their incorporation. I, therefore, enter judgment for the plaintiff Company for the injunction, for Rs.10 damages, and for costs of suit.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST FLOODS IN SURAT.

SURAT has the misfortune to suffer from periodical floods and fires, which have nearly ruined this ancient and once famous city. Various measures have been suggested to protect the city from the flooding of the river Tapti, on the banks of which it is situated; and the local Municipality, having recently submitted a scheme, it has been sanctioned by the Bombay Government. It is said to be a defective project, inasmuch as it is proposed to secure a portion of the city against the attack of an inundation, while it leaves another part unprotected. The proposed works are intended to be raised in that part of the city, known as the Gastipur division, which invariably suffers most from the rising of the river during the rainy season. The unprotected portion comprises a Parsee fire-temple (which is said to be more than three hundred years old), the bungalow of the late Mr. Bomonji Kaikhusro Mody, and the properties of several Native Christians and other poor people. The protective wall is to be built past these houses, leaving them entirely open to the fury of the floods. Though the properties situated in front of the works will be secure, those in the rear will be thus injuriously affected. On behalf of those who are likely to suffer, Mr. Sorabjee Bomonjee Mody has sent a lawyer's notice to the President and Municipal Commissioners of the City of Surat, drawing their attention to the above-mentioned fact, and holding them responsible for any damages that may be done to their several properties. They have requested that a copy of the notice might be sent to the Bombay Government. The fact of the fire-temple being excluded from the proposed protection is likely to cause excitement among the Parsees of Surat and Bombay, as it is held in great veneration owing to its antiquity. If the protective wall were built from the banks of the river so as to include all properties to the east of it, there would be no cause of complaint.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB *vs.* THE MILITARY MEDICAL CLUB.

A HALF-DAY match was played between the Military Medical Club and an eleven of the Y. M. C. A. Club, on the Cooperage Ground, on Saturday last, the 16th instant, resulting in a victory for the latter team by forty runs. The brothers Simpson and Parrott bowled well for the Medicos. For the "Young Men" Herbert played a correct game for 31 and Laxton piled up 13 by steady play. O'Neil also got into double figures. Messrs. James, Little, and Herbert divided the honors in bowling for the Y. M. C. A. Appended are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

H J Walsh, b F Simpson	6
R W Laxton, b F Simpson	13
C Aldridge, b A Simpson	4
A J Herbert, b W Parrott	31
E James, b F Simpson	1
R W Bolleau, c Parrott, b A Simpson	0
A D Little, b W Parrott	0
A Sharp, b Dr Hojel	5
E B Vears, c and b A Simpson	0
A Collins, b W Parrott	8
J R O'Neil, to bat	0
Extras	14
Total	82

MILITARY MEDICAL CRICKET CLUB.

C Kelly, run out	6
F Simpson, c Bolleau, b E James	6
V Roberts, b-b-w Little	7
A Simpson, c and b Herbert	3
Dr Hojel, c James, b Herbert	1
G Beaumont, c and b James	2
W Parrott, b Little	0
Dr Dunnock, not out	5
W Kirkpatrick, b James	2
R Hardaker, b Little	7
D O'Brien, b Bolleau	0
Extras	9
Total	42

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

HONOUR TO MR. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

A MEETING of leading representatives of the Khoja community was held, yesterday, in the hall of the Mooljibhoy Jewraj Library, to consider what steps should be taken to render a due tribute of honour to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who had made the princely gift of a lakh of rupees for the establishment of the Khoja Orphanage, and had made many other charitable benefactions. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj, Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Meherali Mahomed Chinoy, A. M. Dharamsi, Rahimtula Khairaj, Hajibhoy Lalljee, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Rahmoobhoy Allana, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Dost Mahomed Allana, Nensey Khairaj, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Goolam Hoosein Moraj Mistree, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Abdullabhoy Lalljee, Jafferbhoy Ludha Chuttoo, Meherali Dewraj Master, Ladukbhai Hajee Mookhee, Ismailbhai Cassum, Kermali Rahim Nanjiari, Devjee Canjee, Allarakhia Sewjee, Sewjee Nathoo, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Mr. Hajibhoy Lalljee was called to the chair, and he briefly explained the object of the meeting.

It was then proposed by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, seconded by Mr. Nensey Khairaj, that in order to fittingly recognise the princely donation of a lakh of rupees made by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim for the establishment of the Khoja Orphanage, and to express the obligations of the Khoja community to him, it was deemed advisable that a banquet should be given in his honour, that an address of congratulation and a shawl should be presented to him, and that an oil-painting of the gentleman should be placed in the Orphanage building.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, in moving the proposition, spoke in eulogistic terms of the princely benefaction of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim for the Orphanage, and of his other charities. It was to be hoped that Khoja gentlemen would subscribe liberally for the support of the Orphanage; and that even his Highness Aga Khan and others would see their way to support the good object. At the last meeting of the committee, a sum of Rs. 22,000 was subscribed for the support of the Orphanage, and it was hoped that further subscriptions would be coming in.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

It was next proposed by Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, seconded by Mr. Jafferbhoy Ludha Chuttoo, and carried, that a subscription list be started for the banquet, the address, &c., the maximum subscription being limited to Rs. 25 and the minimum to Rs. 5.

Mr. Rahmoobhai Allana, in supporting the proposition, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim's benefactions.

It was proposed by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, and resolved, that in order to carry into effect the object of the meeting, a committee (consisting of about 125 gentlemen) be appointed, with Messrs. Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, A. M. Dharamsi, Rahmoobhoy Allana, and Rahimtula Khairaj as honorary secretaries and treasurers.

It was proposed by Mr. Kermalibhoy Rahim, seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and resolved, that the banquet and address be given at the bungalow of Mr. Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Pedder Road.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi announced a donation of Rs.1,000 from Mr. Fazul Jan Mahomed for the purpose of providing books for the pupils of the Orphanage. He also read the list of subscriptions, amounting to Rs. 22,000, made for the Orphanage at the last meeting of the committee.

At the meeting, a total sum of Rs. 25,875 was subscribed to the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, the principal contributors being Messrs. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 3,000; Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, Rs. 2,500; Mahomedbhoy and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rs. 2,500; Nensey and Rahimtula Khairaj, Rs. 2,000; Rahmoobhoy Allana, Rs. 1,501; Ebrahimbhoy Hassuni Rs. 1,500; Hajeebhoy Lalljee Soomar, Rs. 1,500; A. M. Dharamsi, Rs. 1,001; Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Rs. 1,001; Jafferbhoy and Abdulabhoy Ladha Chuttoo, Rs. 1,001; Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed, Rs. 1000, &c.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court, yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran:—

RE DYAL BHOGILAL.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, to which Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented, the hearing of the petition was adjourned for a month.

RE MIRIAMBEE, WOMAN.

Mr. Scott, on behalf of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., opposing creditors, applied for substituted service of a rule granted against the insolvent, calling upon her to show cause why she should not be committed for contempt of court in not having filed her schedule as directed. The insolvent, who was a "purdah" woman, was living with her brother, who said that she was not in the house, and it became therefore impossible to serve the notice upon her.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved that the schedule of the insolvent should be taken on the file that day. The delay in doing so, said the learned counsel, arose in consequence of a composition deed, which was circulated among the creditors.

Mr. Scott offered no objection, as the object of his clients was to get the schedule filed.

After some further discussion, his Lordship directed that the rule should stand over for a fortnight, the costs of the application to be costs of the rule.

RE DEVIDAS HARIDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared to argue a rule, calling upon his client to show cause why his petition should not be restored to the file. The learned counsel argued that there was no truth in the insinuation made by the opposing creditor that the discharge had been fraudulently obtained by the insolvent.

Mr. Raikes, for the creditor, urged that the discharge was obtained owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the legal gentlemen engaged in the case.

His Lordship could not see how that constituted a fraudulent discharge.

Mr. Raikes submitted that, if the legal gentlemen had been innocently misdirected in the matter, it would constitute a fraudulent intention under the Act. The case on the previous occasion was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, who granted the discharge for want of appearance on behalf of the creditor.

His Lordship thought no fraud was committed, as what had occurred was due to the mistake of a clerk and the absence of the creditor's counsel from Bombay at the time. The rule was, therefore, discharged.

RE JEEVAJEE NATHOOBHAI MOTIWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a week's interim order. Mr. Anderson, for a creditor, consented, and his Lordship granted the application.

RE HARIRAM ATMARAM.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted an interim order for two months, with leave to serve notices on creditors absent from Bombay.

RE ESSABHOY KADERBHOY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted a week's extension of his interim order, with leave to serve notices.

RE DEWJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the opposing creditors, Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., applied that the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not file his schedule should be allowed to stand over for two months.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE ALFRED PICKING.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied for an order for the examination of witnesses on commission at Bhusawal. He stated that the insolvent had omitted from his schedule the names of several creditors residing at Bhusawal, whose evidence was required in the case.

Mr. Robeson, for the insolvent, said that he had to oppose the application, as it was made with a view to arrest the insolvent. He had only just received the affidavit filed by Mr. Manker's client, which did not mention the name of a single witness.

His Lordship directed that the matter should stand over till the hearing of the case.

RE OTTO MARTIN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, in alluding to the order made in the case last week, informed his Lordship that the judgment petition had been served on the judgment-creditor, and accordingly applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE BALABHAI BAPUJI.

Mr. Manker was, on behalf of the insolvent, granted an interim order.

RE BHAGWANDAS GOVEKDHANDAS.

On behalf of the above insolvent, Mr. Manker was granted a similar order.

RE TYEB WALI ALI MEMON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, as his client was engaged making up his book in the Official Assignee's office.

An order for a period of three months was granted.

RE RAMCHISHNA APPAJI.

On behalf of the insolvent Mr. Manker was granted an extension of the interim order, leave to serve notices, and amend the schedule.

RE DEWJI RAMJI JADAV.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted similar orders in this case.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges: Keshow Krishna Bhiday; Umed Valabh Lohar and another, Narayan Jagonnath Uranker and another; Nuserwanji Manockji Mody; Ganpat Madhavji Bhoyir and another; Shivji Shamji Joshi; Pirsji Downaji Vanjari; and Haji Ismail Haji Aba.

THE TREE-SMEARING MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

UNDER this heading the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the following article:—

The trees are daubed by Hindus, Mussalmans, or—others. Of the last, however, hereafter. If this daubing is done by the Mussalmans, the Hindus ought to be able to detect those who are doing it. And if the Hindus are doing it, the Mussalmans ought to be able to find them out. It has been taken for granted that it is all the work of the Hindus. But how could the Hindus do it without being detected by the Mussalmans and the police? The idea will appear simply preposterous to those who know anything about India. The Hindus can never do it without the connivance of the Mussalmans, and every one will admit that this theory of connivance is absurd on the face of it. The Mussalmans have, however, greater facilities for marking trees than the Hindus, for, it is members of their community who now preponderate in the lower grades of the executive service and in the police in localities where trees have been daubed. Indeed, a tree-dauber was actually caught,—the first and only one caught in India—who, to the amazement of the public, was found to be a Mussalman. And where was he caught? He was found daubing the trees just before the ramparts of Fort William! To the amazement of the Calcutta public, he was found to be a Mussalman; and to their still greater amazement, he was let off with indecent haste. This is what the *Englishman* says about this man:—"It" appears that the tree-daubing on the Calcutta Maidan which was reported as fresh, dates back to Wednesday last. The marking in this instance was the handiwork of a harmless lunatic, a Mohamedan bricklayer, who said that he daubed the trees "to keep them cool, and to assist the growth of berries!" The man has been released. We here find a few facts to build a theory upon. First, the work of daubing was at once attributed to the Hindus. Secondly, the only tree dauber discovered, however, in the height of the scare, turned out to be a Mussalman. Thirdly, he was let off, we presume, a little too hurriedly. Fourthly, some anxiety is found displayed in the columns of some Anglo-Indian papers to prove that the man was insane. All these lend colour to the theory of this tree-daubing mystery which is gaining acceptance among the Hindu community. This theory, of which presently, at first seemed to us to be silly in the extreme, and we did not like to give publicity to it. But it is daily gaining credence; and we may now divulge what the Hindus, generally speaking, think of this tree-daubing incident. It must be borne in mind that the simple fact before us is, that only a few mango-trees, in a certain part of this vast country, have been found with mud marks on them. No European has been slaughtered; no fort has been attacked; and not even a disrespectful word has been uttered against a European by a native of India! Yet, why have the Tory papers in England raised the cry of,—blood and more blood? Just conceive how all this scare was brought about. Some detected a few mango-trees daubed with mud. Mud and mango-trees are both harmless things enough, and their opinion do not certainly lend to them any ferocity. Mango is not a sacred tree in India, nor is mud worshipped here. A mango-tree does not serve as a symbol for an idea, great or small, religious or political, nor does mud. Well, a few mango-trees were found daubed. This simple and insignificant fact was telegraphed to the London *Times*; and why? When this telegram appeared in the *Times*, an old Anglo-Indian journalist in charge of the London *Spectator*,—a paper with a small circulation and not much given to sensational writing,—immediately came to the front to predict that a mutiny was imminent, and that within the course of a week. And why should the sober *Spectator* thus give a fright to his countrymen, and take upon himself the risk of being laughed at, because some marks had been found on mango-trees? And why should all the Tory papers follow suit and cry, in a chorus, for Hindus' blood? Let us sharpen our sword; let us overcrowd India with troops; let us hang the *faddists* in Parliament who speak on behalf of the people of India,—these are the cries raised in a chorus. Now, bear in mind, that the only offence the Indians gave was that a few mango-trees in the country had been found daubed with mud! That was all the evidence before the Tory papers; that was the only cause for this fury. This fury could not come naturally, for there was no adequate cause for it. When sane men thirst after blood and more blood by reason of some daubs upon mango-trees, they surely *create*, for an ulterior object, a fury which, however, it is impossible for them to feel. Now, one of the causes of discontent in India is attributed to the words of the so-called *faddists*, that is, Messrs. Caines and others. It is urged that it is they who have brought about the impending revolt by the Opium Commission, and by their questions in Parliament. But, when sane people attribute the impending revolt to the Opium Commission or to questions asked in Parliament on behalf of the people of this country, it can be taken or granted that they are not sincere. Why should an Opium Commission irritate India? What has the Opium Commission to do with the people? How many people take opium at all? And then, every man, however foolish, can appreciate the benevolent motives of those Englishmen who tried to get this Commission, though they may not agree with the latter's views. If any sane man, therefore, says that an Opium Commission is the cause of this unrest in India, we are bound to take him for an insincere man. In the same manner, questions asked in Parliament on behalf of the people produce a soothing and not an irritating effect upon them. To say, therefore, that efforts made in Parliament to protect the interests of Indians have created a deep and universal discontent in India, is to talk nonsense. For, to say that the best way of irritating the people of India would be to serve their interests, must simply be nonsense. Lord Lansdowne in his speech went out of his way to declare that questions in Parliament would bring disaster to India. All the Tory papers agree in two matters. They all agree that the mud-marks are the work of Hindus, and that the so-called *faddists* are mainly responsible for this unrest in India.

The theory alluded to above is then this: The fury that has seized the Tory papers in England is a got-up one and is directed against the so-called faddists. It is all a conspiracy to stop the mouths of the faddists. The idea amongst officials in India generally is, that the so-called faddists should be gagged. This scare has been got up by them to effect that purpose. The "faddists" have, by their endeavours, already proved that it is not all right in India, and that the administration is going from bad to worse. The officials in India, generally speaking, object to a Royal Commission of Inquiry; they resent exposures; they want more powers; they want more liberty to spend more money; they want not only to defeat any attempt to reduce the European army, but they want to increase it; and this cry of an impending revolt has the likelihood of serving their purposes perfectly well. It is not necessary to suppose that the London *Spectator* is in the secret of this clique; it is not also necessary to suppose that even Lord Lansdowne or many officials know anything about the conspiracy. The theory that is now gaining credence among the Hindus, day by day, is that, it is all the work of a small body of conspirators. It is not necessary to suppose that the trees were daubed at their instance. Probably the marks were made by animals; and perhaps it is possible that the conspirators had the number of these marks increased by secret agents. Well, these marks were taken advantage of for creating a scare, and for gagging and defeating the so-called faddists. Well, when one sees the cause, viz., daubs upon mango-trees, and the result, the hysterical cries of a sober and intelligent and imperial people, one cannot help arriving at the conclusion that they have been victimized by a body of conspirators.

Now that all the British troops in India have received the magazine-rifle, writes the *Pioneer*, it would seem desirable that the Volunteers also should be equipped with the same weapon, for they stand as the immediate Reserves in case of internal disturbances. They would have to hold bridge-heads and posts, guard lines of railway, treasuries, jails, &c., share in all patrol work and reconnaissances; and as they would in nearly every instance be in touch with British regiments their rifles and ammunition should be identical with those used by the latter. No doubt, arrangements would be made to provide them with an apparent abundance of ball-cartridge in the first instance, but circumstances might arise under which the supply would run out and then they might find themselves alongside troops with ammunition-boxes containing nothing but Lee-Metford ammunition. It is bad enough to have two kinds of rifles in the Regular Army; it is worse for our only European Reserve in the country to have a weapon different from that now issued to British regiments. We may take the Volunteer Force as some 23,000 strong, excluding Cadet Corps, or, something less than one-third the effective strength of the British garrison; and if its value is as great as the Government have repeatedly stated, the issue of the best rifle to its members seems almost an emergent matter. The Martini is an excellent weapon undoubtedly, but it is inferior to the Lee-Metford, and the Volunteers feel that it is so. They look to having the magazine-rifle placed in their hands, and until they get it they will feel that their equipment is not of the best.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	47	17	6	17	26	16	59
Wednesday, June 20th	0	15	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	22	62	17	6	17	26	16	59
Total fall to June 20th, 1893	23	94	20	12	20	80	22	87
Total fall to June 20th, 1892	7	40	6	57	6	77	7	62

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 16th June:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	16 85	Baroda	4 55
Panjoo	11 91	Mehmadabad	2 92
Vaitarana	12 88	Ahmedabad	1 97
Palghur	12 7	Viramgam	1 80
Gholwad	13 87	Wadhwan	5 32
Daman	14 33	Dabhoi	7 89
Bulsar	12 64	Sevalia	5 64
Nausari	19 10	Godhra	3 27
Surat	6 50	Kharaghora	6 2
Kim	5 11	Limkhera	1 96
Broach	7 98	Dohad	1 56

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on the 17th June:—

	Ghadechi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered	5	98	7	57	16	11
Saturday, June 16th	0	19	0	45	0	0
Total	6	17	8	2	16	11

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·552	Calm	2	93·0	81·0	66	...	3·89	+2·65
Agra	29·556	N W	4	95·5	82·2	65	0·01	1·32	+0·80
Cawnpore	29·563	E S E	3	96·8	80·6	73	0·32	0·94	...
Allahabad	29·504	E S E	3	96·8	82·3	77	...	1·34	-0·95
Jhansi	29·580	S S W	4	95·1	75·7	87	2·00	3·82	+1·83
Jacobabad	29·480	E	8	111·7	83·5	64	...	..	...
Karachi	29·588	W S W	14	95·0	83·2	77	...	..	-0·04
Jeypore	29·614	W	6	96·0	76·9	78	...	3·71	+1·67
Ajmere	29·641	W	11	88·9	70·6	78	...	1·02	+0·28
Deesa	29·630	S W	19	91·4	78·0	83	...	4·07	+3·52
Ahmedabad	29·691	S W	7	93·7	78·1	81	...	5·73	...
Bhuj	29·631	S W	25	93·5	74·9	66	...	1·21	+0·37
Rajkot	29·678	W S W	18	94·8	73·7	81	...	13·19	+11·15
Veraval	29·668	W S W	16	84·0	81·2	89	...	10·23	...
Neemuch	29·645	W S W	14	88·7	74·7	83	...	5·24	+3·68
Indore	29·662	S W	9	90·3	73·1	80	...	3·28	-0·77
Saugor	29

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

TUESDAY'S drop of 1/8 per cent. in Consols in London was recovered yesterday, 101 1/8 being quoted; the price of Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 108¼. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £57⅞. Bar Silver declined in value ¼d. per oz., say, to 28 7-16; and in New York the metal was 3/8 cent per oz., cheaper, at 62 3/8 cents per oz; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris were one per cent. higher at 101¼ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was again a shade easier, at fcs 25·15½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 32½s. per 416 lbs., buyers, shipment this and or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market strong; and Brown Rapeseed at 30½s. per 416 lbs. cif., business done, shipment this and next month, market strong.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 1-16d. per lb., and all other ready quotations were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for June-July deliveries, and 4d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, 7¼ cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton; September Futures being 2 points higher, at 7·16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

A return of demand from both directions has led to a considerable business in our local Cotton market in which the feeling has been steady, and prices unchanged. Out of the 4,500 bales which have changed hands, Exporters are credited with 1,400, consisting of 700 Broach, at Rs. 194-203; 600 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 184-6; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 154; the 3,100 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 1,500 Barsee, at Rs. 193; 400 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 187; 300 each of Compta, at Rs. 190; and Julgaum, at Rs. 176; and 100 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 190; and Bhownugger, at 190 per candy.

WHEAT has again been a quiet market with only a small export business passing, and prices of *Delhi* are one anna per cwt. lower, the following being now our quotations:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	1	0	per cwt
Do. 85	„ 3	15	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3	12	0	„
Red Delhi	„ 3	5	0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 3	13	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3	10	0	„
Hard Red	„ 3	8	0	„

SEEDS have again been in active request by shippers, and a large business is reported to-day in a firm market, an advance of one anna per cwt. having taken place in *Rapeseed* in sympathy with the improvement on the other side. We now quote:

Linseed	Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„ 6-0-0 to „ 6-3-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 5-15-0 to „ 6-1-0 „
Do. Red do...	„ 5-11-0 to „ 5-14-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,784 bales.
Wheat	8,160 cwts.
Linseed	7,894 „
Rapeseed	12,838 „
Poppyseed	1,256 „
Groundnuts	714 „
Castorseed	4,161 „
Rice	8,161 „

FREIGHTS are dull, with hardly any demand from shippers. Holders of forward tonnage are also willing to accept a reduction in rates of 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—A quiet feeling again prevailed at opening this morning at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the former being taken by the bazaar at the above quotations, while a few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 1 3-32d. From Calcutta, quotations came 1-32d. higher than the opening rates here, and, later on, we heard of 1s. 1d. offering for Telegraphic for forward transfer, without, however, finding takers. Council remittances, it is anticipated, will be applied for at about 1s. 1d.; and meantime the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 0 31-32d. to 1s. 1d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 1 3-32 to 1-8d.	„
Francs do.	1·37½ to 1·38	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Early business was done in Fours to-day at 100 9-16 and 100 5-8 for Account; but thereafter the feeling improved in sympathy with Calcutta, and the price advanced to 104 13-16 for cash and the settlement, this advance being maintained to the close; 102 being still quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—An advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay United Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales Press; and a decline of Rs. 50 in Bombay Burma Trading are the only changes on our list this evening, the market being very quiet but steady.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been steady	
2½ per cent. Consols	101 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼ ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7/8
Bar Silver	28 7-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, JUNE 19.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 20.

Mail steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.
Mail steamer Ganges, from China, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Nagoya Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 19th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius, noon, Saturday, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	9	37 p.m.	19	17
Teheran	20	2	52 p.m.	..	12
Suez	20	3	0 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 20th June, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	46	...	1
„ Kurrachee	..	30	...	1
„ Madras	...	26	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECHTLER—June 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of J C Bechtler of a daughter.
DENHAM—June 15, at Mysore, the wife of T Denham, Mysore Educational Service, of a daughter.
GODFREY-FAUSSETT—June 14, at Bankipur, the wife of R F G Godfrey-Fausset, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DONALDSON-QUILTER—June 12, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev O D Watkins, Chaplain, John William Edward Donaldson, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, eldest son of the Hon'ble A L Donaldson, of Singapore, to Janie, third surviving daughter of J H Quilter, Esq, late of the M W D.

DEATH.

NAYLOR—June 3, at Bangalore, of typhoid fever, after an illness of 37 days, Ida Letitia Thomason, the dearly beloved child of Henry and Katie Naylor, aged 8 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894.

THE tragedy of the fallen exchange is once again exemplified in the melancholy resolution just issued by the Government of India on the financial results of the working of the State and Guaranteed Railways during the year 1892-93. The Treasury has had to meet a net loss of Rx. 18,47,052 on the year which is directly attributable to the unfavourable rate of exchange. In the previous year the loss incurred was only the comparatively trifling sum of Rx. 3,15,864. This woeful result is the more deplorable, seeing that although the traffic of last year was not equal to that of the year 1891-92, it was considerably greater than the average of recent years. The sterling payments in England for interest and annuities amounted to £5,723,490, which when translated into the rupees to be transmuted into gold, gives the hideous total of Rx. 91,66,886. The rate of exchange was nevertheless more than a penny higher than that which prevails at present; one shilling and two pence and the one ninety-eight millionth of a penny—in figures 1s. 2· 98,477,785d. Mr. R. G. Macdonald, the Accountant-General in the Public Works Department who is answerable for this conscientious detail, is evidently a man who goes very deeply into figures when the interests of the State in the Public Works Department are at stake. We tremble to think what the loss by exchange under this head will be now that the rupee has fallen to 1s. 1d., and occasionally touches even a lower level. Were it not for the calamitous loss by exchange the Government would have had every reason to be satisfied with the returns from State and Guaranteed Railways. State lines yielded 5·63 per cent. on the capital outlay. This outlay includes the expenditure on lines under construction and on those which have been abandoned as well as on lines which have been built for defensive purposes, and are not even expected to pay their working expenses. The capital account includes the thirty-three millions and-a-half sterling laid out in the purchase of railways which were constructed by companies, and thirty-six millions and a quarter expended in the purchase of the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the North Western Railways.

When these sterling amounts are converted into the rupee of the year at its average exchange value, and the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned and the defensive lines is set aside, we are able to arrive at the exact return to Government on the capital at the end of the last financial year. The total amounted to Rx. 19,61,41,443, of which the Government obtained a return of 4·01 per cent. The total outlay on defensive railways completed or in progress is little short of fourteen millions sterling. The Pishin section of the North-Western Railway is the most costly the amount expended being Rx. 87,10,596. The railway material in reserve at New Chaman is valued at Rx. 42,14,22,000. Similar material accumulated at Peshawar for certain eventualities only amounts to Rx. 36,776. Still deducting this and other sources of unprofitable outlay the Government would derive from its railway investments over four per cent. were it not for the necessity of meeting the loss by exchange on the necessary remittance of nearly six millions sterling to London for interest and annuities. The Guaranteed Railways cost the Government over three quarters of a million sterling during the year. The working of the Great Indian Peninsula involved a loss of Rx. 3,77,138. The loss incurred in working the Madras Railway amounted to over forty lakhs. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India has under the circumstances reason to be proud of yielding a profit of Rx. 1,719. Mr. Macdonald takes occasion to observe that while the net receipts accruing to Government during the year, give a return on the total capital outlay of 5·63 per cent. and on the capital outlay on open lines within a fraction of 6 per cent. must not be taken as giving the true returns from the State Railways on the actual money expended upon them. The old Guaranteed Railways purchased by the State were chiefly acquired by the payment of annuities, and sinking funds were established, which will redeem the capital at the end of the period for which the annuities are to be paid. These charges are met from the current revenue, and the capital thus to be redeemed does not appear in the Government capital account. When a line was purchased outright the amount is shown to the Government books, including the premiums paid in the company's shares. When all deductions are made the return on open lines amounts to 4·86 per cent., a very fair return on capital invested in Indian or any other railways. The Administration Report on Railways in India for the year 1893-94 shows that in spite of all discouragement sanction has been given for the construction of one hundred and fifty-four miles of new railway. The financial results are generally more favourable than those of last year. Sixty lines are under survey, or projected, and will, we are informed, be taken into consideration by the Government at an early date. This declaration is the more notable seeing that the net loss to the State, will be, according to the forecast, one hundred and twenty-two lakhs, Still the net earnings of 1893 show a satisfactory increase, amounting to Rx. 12,73,65,012 as compared with Rx. 12,32,57,767. In spite of many difficulties the railway system and railway traffic of India are steadily increasing, and will one of these days become enormously developed.

MR. R. G. MACDONALD, Accountant-General of the Public Works Department, has written one of his brief pithy notes on the accounts of the revenue and expenditure reported under the head "Civil Works," in the accounts of the Government of India. He indicates as the main points worthy of notice—the improvement in the revenue and the decrease in the expenditure in 1892-93, as compared with 1891-92; the cost and return from buildings occupied as residences; the relative outlay in civil buildings and communications; the percentages of establishment charges on outlay, and the net change to the State on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill and the Thomason College at Roorkee. A glance at the returns under these headings serves to illustrate the features indicated. The figures of revenue of 1892-93 are three lakhs of rupees, over and above those of the previous year—a fact which is due chiefly to larger receipts from sale of produce and old materials and to larger contributions realised in the Civil Department for public works. There was also a slight improvement in the profits from the Roorkee workshops. The rents of buildings brought in four and half lakhs more than last year—in fact it was the largest sum yet realised. But it is only a year since certain buildings were bought on the capital and revenue accounts, and the rents prior to that were inadequate. The total expenditure under imperial and provincial heads shows a decline; under "incorporated local," an increase which serves to reduce the difference to Rx. 344,746. Of the total outlay by departmental and civil officers in the past year, much more was expended on new buildings than on new roads. More than one-fourth of the total outlay by public works officers was spent on new buildings and seventeen per cent. on new roads. The provinces in which the percentage of new civil buildings is high are Madras, Baluchistan, Upper and Lower Burma. The expenditure by the Military Works Department is almost solely upon churches in cantonments, and in Hyderabad Imperial Civil Works consists of buildings only. The largest expenditure on new roads has taken place in Assam, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Upper and Lower Burma, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. It is noticeable, remarks Mr. Macdonald, that in Bengal and Madras a comparatively small proportion of the outlay on the construction and maintenance of roads is incurred through the agency of Public Works Officers, the bulk of the expenditure under these heads being accounted for by Civil Officers. Central India maintains a high percentage for establishment, while the percentage is lowest in Rajputana, and is due to additional outlay upon works undertaken for famine relief. The major portion of the outlay by Civil Officers was upon maintenance of roads and was incurred in Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay, and repairs to roads took up forty-five per cent. of the total outlay. Of the remainder eighteen per cent. was expended on new roads. The Government of India in inviting attention to this subject trusted that works of communication, particularly feeder roads to railways will have the first claim on the annual assignments for expenditure on public works. The percentages of establishment, calculated on the total outlay by departmental officers, exclusive of establishment, show that the percentage has risen from 22·44 to 27·48 on the year, the average of the past five years being 25·68. But it is explained that the percentage charge is necessarily high, owing to the establishment itself being more or less fixed when the expenditure in 1892-93 was lower. The net direct charge to the State in 1892-93 on account of the Royal Engineering College amounted to £480, exclusive of salaries of passed students detained in England and passages of officers on appointment which brought the amount to close upon £6,000. On the other hand the net debit account of the Roorkee College was a lakh and twenty-six thousand rupees.

HOW Baron Munchausen would have revelled in the recital of the destruction of a regiment on the way to Church, on a Sabbath morning, by the simple contretemps of a certain note—*the fa for choice*—sympathising harmonically with the ammunition in the privates' cartouche boxes, and making every cartridge explode, and leave not a trace of the gallant warriors to tell that they had been! Yet we are gravely assured by an eminent authority on modern explosives, that such an accident is by no means beyond the limits of the possible, when the band plays at the head of a regiment in India, when passing an ammunition depot. Strange and uncanny as it may seem, it is an ascertained fact that high explosives, when a little over-wrought by heat or other trying circumstance, will go off in hysterics at once if certain sentimental notes are given out by a violin, or a cornet, or even by the human voice. In other words, the high explosive will explode utterly regardless of time or place, or the consequences to things and persons round about. Mr. Wentworth Lascelles-Scott deals with this peculiarity, amongst others equally weird which add to the mystery surrounding the latest achievements of science in the utilisation of the properties of certain obscure chemical agents endowed by nature with a passionate longing for coalescence with their affinity oxygen. All the high explosives are at such high tension that it is difficult for them to resist the tendency to go off, and have done with it. Dynamite becomes dangerously excited within the magnetic-field created by the revolutions of a dynamo. Gun cotton at very slight provocation becomes electrical; Mr. Lascelles-Scott saw several ounces ignited by the electric spark caused by the rapid passage of a poor little mouse "amongst the soft warm woolly material." High explosives are very sympathetic; they explode by sympathy. It is usual in constructing stores for the safe keeping of dynamite and the like to make them all of the same size, place them at equal distances one from the other, and with walls twelve feet thick at regular intervals to isolate them effectually. The result generally is that when one store explodes the rest follow suit from sympathetic vibration. The vibration which marked the catastrophe in the case of the first induces a similar vibration in the second, and so on. It has been found that explosives placed at considerable distances in sound, boxes of similar dimensions to one purposely exploded will explode when explosives in boxes of different shape but at less distance escape. The difference is that the latter is "relatively inharmonic" to the box which first goes off.

FOLLOWING up this new revelation of the heavenly harmony which the poet tells us prevails through all created things, we learn that when fulminate of mercury is placed on an iron plate heated to less than 342° Fahr. the lowest explosion point, nothing will happen though it be heated and cooled and heated again to 335°. But if placed on a plate heated only to 320° it will explode sharply when given notes are played on a musical instrument. Each class of explosives seems to have its favourite note, under the influence of which it surrenders all its force at once; one prefers the F, another the treble D—the big big D—and another the upper B flat. And here we come back to our apologue. If cordite, writes Mr. Lascelles-Scott, quite seriously, were largely employed and stored in India, and at a certain hour it were "approaching its critical temperature" under the influence of the sun's rays, might it not chance that a regimental band as they passed the depot would blow themselves to atoms, with the National Anthem for their requiem? The magnetic field of a dynamo might bring about a similar catastrophe. Is there any way of diminishing this and other perils of a similar kind? The answer is that by keeping cordite and its terrible relatives in a vacuum so that no external vibrations can reach it, all may be well. This is certainly reassuring. It is not less comforting to be informed on the high authority of a distinguished French chemist that when M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, boasts that he has sold to a "foreign Sovereign" a new explosive which will change the whole conditions of war on land and sea, and make the Power which has secured it mistress of the world, is romancing. The maximum effects have already been obtained from the agents which form high explosives. The changes may be rung between one and the other group of these agents, now a little more glycerine, and now more picric acid being put in the compounds experimented upon; but there is no room for any such development as that which M. Turpin dreams of. He sees himself in fancy destroying ironclads at sight and going in a merchant steamer to destroy Brighton before the fleet at Portsmouth could interfere. As it has been patriotically proposed to slay the giver of melinite—an arrangement in pic-ric acid and picrate of potassium chlorate and naphthaline—so that he may not be able to impart the whole of his secret to the "foreign Sovereign," it is to be hoped, even for his sake that it may turn out that he is saying the thing that is not.

THE Rev. C. P. Hopkins, Superior-General of the Seamen's Guild of St. Paul and River Chaplain of Calcutta, as a result of his experience of the hardships British seamen in foreign ports are subjected to at the hands of their officers, has memorialised the Board of Trade with a view of ameliorating the seamen's lot. He asks that the Board of Trade shall direct an enquiry into the existing state of the law in force in British India as regards the ability of a seaman to apply for and obtain his discharge on satisfying the Shipping Master or other authority authorised that his application is *bona fide*, and that the grounds put forward by him amount to a substantial grievance which, in the opinion of the Shipping Master or other official appointed by the Local Government, should be redressed. He asks that some means should be taken which will secure the seaman from unjust treatment by a Master in being disrated and yet compelled to continue in the ship in a capacity not his own, after an opportunity for obtaining his discharge has presented itself, or to be compelled to complete the term of service agreed upon after having proved to the satisfaction of the Shipping Master that he has been ill-treated at the hands of the Master or officers of his ship. Several cases illustrating the necessity of some amendment of the existing law in this respect have occurred both here and in Calcutta, and Mr. Hopkins will do good if he succeeds in his present effort. That there should be some relaxation of the articles of agreement to meet cases, such as Mr. Hopkins seeks to effect, there can be no doubt, but the necessity for strict discipline on boardship must not be lost sight of.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. W. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, P. and O. S. N. Company; and Mr. James Bowack, Superintendent, Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, was held at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, to conduct an inquiry with regard to the casualty on board the Shepherd Company's steamer Mahanadi, which occurred on the 10th instant, and resulted in the loss of five lives. Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, pointed out that three native firemen were killed on the spot, one died at Ratnagherry hospital, on the 11th instant, and a telegram was received, yesterday, from Ratnagherry, to state that the fifth injured man had also died that morning. The investigation to be made by the court, the Public Prosecutor submitted, was to determine how the boiler tube became suddenly out of joint without coming in contact with the smoke-box door or being damaged in any way. Captain Dawood, master of the Mahanadi, was the first witness, and was cross-examined by Mr. E. R. Smetham, solicitor,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KHEDIVE'S TRIP.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Khedive starts from Cairo for Constantinople accompanied by Moukhtar Pacha on Saturday. A visit by his Highness to the European capitals is still possible.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

The French press have moderated their tone towards Great Britain in regard to the Congo question.

Active negotiations are proceeding between Brussels, London, Paris, and Berlin relative to the Congo Treaty.

Great Britain and Belgium are desirous of conciliating the Powers concerned in the matter.

INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

The Indian Railways Bill has passed the Lords with a few trifling amendments which the Commons have adopted.

BIMETALLIC MEETING IN MELBOURNE

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held yesterday in Melbourne in favour of international bimetallism. The Colonial Treasurer presided. Mr. Shields, ex-Premier, made a powerful address in support of the movement.

DINNER TO SIR E. GREY.

At a lunch given by the National Liberal Club to Sir E. Grey, Lord Ripon presided, and in toasting Sir E. Grey highly eulogised his services.

Sir E. Grey in responding dwelt on the questions affecting the future of the Empire advocating local self-government in every portion of the Empire, the whole body being bound to stand together in all common objects.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

A letter from the Amir of Kabul is due in Simla on Saturday. It is in answer to a telegram from Sir S. Pyne, and will contain intelligence of very considerable importance.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

It is now considered extremely probable that the Viceroy will pay a visit to Lahore during his coming tour, en route to the frontier.

THE COMING SESSION.

The Bills to be introduced into the Supreme Council have been submitted for final orders.

MR. BANAJI'S PROPOSALS.

Proposals have been received by the Government of India from Mr. Banaji, of Bombay, on the defects of the Indian Companies Law, and these proposals are now being considered.

THE RAMPUR OUTBREAK.

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT.

Reports of the mutiny at Rampur have been greatly exaggerated by a contemporary, and many of the statements made are inaccurate. The following are the true details :—On the night of the 6th instant, the Gurkha Battalion of Rampur broke out in mutiny against the Commandant and the party supporting him. They attacked and set fire to his house, and five or six of the men were killed and thirteen wounded. The Commandant, Fateh Ali Khan, of the Imperial Service Lancers, on hearing shots fired in the Gurkha lines, immediately sounded an alarm, and the Imperial Lancers fell in without delay, marching straight to the lines of the mutinous regiment, surrounded, and disarmed them, taking most of the ring-leaders prisoners and securing all the ammunition. Considering that Fateh Ali Khan's men had no fire-arms, the weapons used being swords only, and that he acted promptly on his own responsibility the greatest possible credit is due to him and the officers and men of his regiment.

LEAVE.

Major-General Sir W. Elles, K.C.B., Commanding Rawalpindi District, has been granted one month's privilege leave to proceed to Simla during July.

Brigadier-General Kinlock, C.B., Commanding Peshawar District, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave to England, from July 2.

GRANT FOR A CANTONMENT IN THE KURRAM VALLEY.

A sum of Rs. 93,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of the necessary building at Para Chinar for a new cantonment in the Kurram Valley.

THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE.

The rate of exchange for the adjustment of the financial transaction between England and India, and for the issue of pay to the British troops, during the quarter, ending 30th September, 1894, has been fixed at 1s. 1d. for the rupee.

AN IMPORTANT UNIVERSITY CASE.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE EXAMINERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

Mr. Justice Sale delivered his judgment in the matter of the rule obtained by a failed B. L. student of the Calcutta University against the University to show cause why he should not be declared to have passed. In discharging the rule Mr. Justice Sale observed that the High Court had no power to interfere with the rules of the Universities in regard to examinations or the discretion of examiners, in declaring whether candidates had passed or not. The ruling has given satisfaction to all except the native press, which warmly espoused the cause of this and the other seventy failed students.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 20.

General Lockhart returns to India in August to resume the Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, pending his translation to the higher post of Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab Army Corps.

THE BALUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

The Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission left Sara-Darga, on the 16th instant, arriving at the junction of the Kundar and Kandil rivers on the same day.

Sirdar Gul Mahomed is still at Dochina. Negotiations between British and Afghan Commissioners continue. The Mission moves to Prekora to-day.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

Captain Francis Beddy, to-day, appeared before Mr. Justice Knox, at the Allahabad High Court, and applied for a transfer of a divorce suit filed by Mrs. Beddy from the court of the District Judge, Agra, to the N.-W. Provinces High Court. His Lordship ordered notices to issue to the District Judge and Mrs. Beddy to shew cause why the application should not be granted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 19.

10 p.m.	82·4

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	86·9
*4 p.m.	85·9

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

THE ROAD ON OLD DERBY DAYS.

If you want to see human nature almost as black as it can be painted, I would advise you to spend the night before the Derby on Epsom Downs. If you do not wish to study the most repulsive aspects of humanity, and merely seek amusement, go to the Derby on the actual anniversary. And do not journey by rail, for the locomotive will whisk you through the sixteen miles and-a-half of Surrey scenery to the south-west of London, and land you right on the Downs in the usually prosaic way of railway travelling. No, jog to Epsom by road. I know that the road is not now so popular as the rail, because we live in an age of rush, when we try to make records on our holidays. Time was when nearly everybody either drove or rode to the Derby on the Queen's highway. Lord Rosebery will, no doubt, avail himself of a first-class carriage. I don't think that his Lordship would rejoice in the company of the democracy which affects third-class compartments at race times. Lord Palmerston always rode to the Derby on horseback. When I lived at Wimbledon—and it is many long years ago now—I can remember the traffic which rumbled over the roads towards Epsom. There were omnibuses, drags, wagonettes, shandrydans, broughams, landaus, growlers, hansoms, gigs, barouches, costermongers' donkey-carts, bakers' and butchers' traps, and every other kind of imaginable conveyance rolling past our house. There were men and women in extraordinary costumes, and in hats that would make a Mexican cowboy or a young lady from Mabille gardens stare. False noses and masks were quite fashionable, and the only thing I can compare the spectacle to now is some of the mid-Lent festivals of Paris or Mi-Careme. The "gentlemen" made a practice of indulging in peashooting or throwing bags of flour about. Indeed, their horseplay knew no bounds. Now we take our pleasure more sadly, if not more soberly. The "glories" of the road have almost become extinct, and the way to get fun at Epsom is to stroll about, to wind in and out and round about on the Downs without paying attention to any race save the big event of the year. Indeed, the thousands of people who are not *au fait* with horse-racing do not know that there is any other race save the Derby.

THE HOUSE OF STANLEY.

Epsom, which was in centuries long long ago called Ebbersheim, originally owed its evolution from obscurity to the accidental discovery of its medicinal saline springs. As an inland watering-place Epsom was at one time quite as much in vogue as ever Bath, or Harrogate, or Buxton—only it was more so. A corrupt court used to go to Epsom in the days of the Stuarts, and water-cure was, I fear, sadly associated with immorality and gambling. But a day came when Epsom ceased to be fashionable, and when sea-bathing was considered more potent than Epsom salts. There was horse-racing on the Downs from a very early period. Indeed, there are records of such contests at Epsom since 1730, and have we not read in the diary of worthy old Samuel Pepys, Esq., allusion to races on Banstead Downs? The race for The Oaks was founded in 1779, and for the Derby in 1780. The Derby took its title from Lord Derby of that day, and The Oaks was his residence. We have now both Lord Derby and Lord Stanley, his son, on the Turf, so that these noblemen are clearly maintaining the traditions of their ancient house. I wonder how many people really know how the Stanley family became so intimately connected with the county of Surrey. It is a story worth the telling. In the middle of the last century Lord Bingley had a natural son who went by the name of John Burgoyne. He entered the Army, and while Captain John Burgoyne was stationed with his regiment at Preston, it was his wont to visit at Knowsley. He fell in love with Lady Charlotte Stanley, the daughter of the eleventh Earl of Derby, who, it was thought, would object to their marriage. The lovers accordingly eloped, and were wed in London city. Naturally, Lord Derby was very wrath at such a proceeding, and for two years he refused to see either his daughter or son-in-law. The latter, however, was of the best type of gentlemen of the period of graceful manners and of ready wit—so much so that in the end Lord Derby became reconciled and acknowledged the relationship. Captain Burgoyne—who ultimately became the General Burgoyne who did not distinguish himself as a British officer in the revolt of the Americans—bought an alehouse on Banstead Downs, which he extended and turned into a gentleman's residence. Some splendid oaks flourished hard by, and from them he called the house The Oaks. General Burgoyne sold The Oaks to his wife's nephew, and the twelfth of Earl of Derby, as soon as the latter came of age. The twelfth Earl of Derby in 1774 sought in marriage Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, the daughter of the sixth Duke of Hamilton. The Earl was ugly, not to say repulsive, while the lady was young, beautiful, and refined. Much against her better judgment and her free-will she decided to become the Countess of Derby and to celebrate their engagement Earl Derby gave a great fete at The Oaks. It was this nobleman and his mansion which supplied the names for the two great races at Epsom. I may as well add that the marriage was anything but a happy union. Lord Derby was dissolute and ill-favoured. He was even fonder of the cock-pit than the turf, for his blackbreasted reds were really invincible, and to the disgust of his Countess he was in the habit of having mains fought on his drawing-room floor. There may have been faults on both sides, but certain it is that the partnership was dissolved and his Lordship married Miss Farren, the actress, with whom he lived happily ever afterwards, as the fairy tales say. It may be added that Lord Derby won The Oaks in the year of its institution with Bridget, and yet again in 1794 with Hermione, which was the name of one of Miss Farren's favourite impersonations. The Master of Knowsley also secured the Derby itself in 1787 by the aid of Sir Peter Teazle, a fine horse for whom he declined an offer of 7,000 dols. from the Americans. You see there were high-priced equine aristocrats even in those days. It is interesting to learn that Miss Farren induced her lord to practically give up racing, and he died in 1834. Lord Derby's name will probably live longer in connection with cock fighting than with the turf, for early in this century the Knowsley game-cocks were the terrors of the North of England and Wales. When the first race for the Derby was run it was not deemed sufficiently attractive in itself, and so a cock-fight was arranged between the gentlemen of Surrey and Wiltshire. A cock-fight at Epsom nowadays would be an innovation.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TURF CAREER.

Lord Rosebery, the owner of the favourite Ladas, for next Wednesday's battle, is, to my mind, not actuated by mercenary motives. It is stated, and that with every probability of truth, that among the nobly cherished ambitions of the life of our Peer-Premier was to be Prime Minister of England and to win the Derby. There is every probability of both his heart's desires being gratified. Of late years it seems to have been the fate of young men, owners comparatively new to the Turf, to secure the Derby. Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the American, who is again coming on to English racecourses, Mr. Abington Baird, the Duke of Portland, Sir James Miller, and Mr. McCalmont, are notable examples of what I mean. Mr. Baird, Sir J. Miller, and Mr. McCalmont achieved the distinction the first time of asking. Not that Lord Rosebery's turf career commenced yesterday. Still he is a young man, and has not devoted a long life to racing only to be disappointed. His association with horse-racing commenced in 1873, so that should he win next Wednesday he will adequately celebrate the attainment of his majority as a sportsman. He then raced in the family name of "Primrose." In 1874, he won the City and Suburban with Aldrich, a three-year-old, who started at 50 to 1, and in 1876 he secured the Northumberland Plate with Snail. One of the best horses that ever Lord Rosebery had was Touchet, who at the third attempt, won the Lincolnshire Handicap by a short head from Mars, who started at 100 to 1. This was his Lordship's second victory over the Carholme, for in 1876 he triumphed with Controversy, a magnificent weight-carrying horse, who loved the roar of the race-course. In 1879, the Prime Minister carried off the Cambridgeshire with La Marveille, an animal of which he was very fond, while at Ascot he had won the Stakes with Ridotto. In 1881 Kermesse, from whom he has since bred stock, secured the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster and the Middle Park Plate, while in the following season Prudhomme was the victor in the Chester Cup. In 1883, his Lordship's stud was in great form, for Vista won him the Great Metropolitan, and Roysterer the City and Suburban, while Bonny Jean was the heroine of The Oaks—three brilliant successes in sight of his own residence—The Durdans—which is situated on Epsom Downs. Then Lord Rosebery almost retired from the list of winning owners, for his jockey, Constable, was no longer a sojourner here, and Lord Rosebery thought much of Harry Constable. Next his wife, who was Miss Hannah Rothschild, passed away, and for some time little was seen of the laird of Dalmeny. In 1890, however, Corstophine, a delicate filly, named after a Scotch village, carried his Lordship's colours to victory in the Dewhurst Plate, and ran second in The Oaks of 1891. In 1892, Lord Rosebery won a solitary race of the value of £195, while last year out came the colt by Hampton—Illuminata—since named Ladas.

LADAS.

This bay colt was a source of interest to the dabblers in nomenclature. They thought that Hampton Wick would be the most appropriate name, but his owner chose Ladas, after the celebrated courier of Alexander, who obtained a crown at the Olympian games. Ladas was not run off his legs as a two-year-old, for he only sported silk four times. On these occasions he secured the Woodcote Stakes, the Coventry Stakes at Ascot, the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster, and the Middle Park Plate at Newmarket, after which he went into retirement for the winter. On commencing his three-year-old career he won The Two Thousand Guineas with an ease that reminded one of Ormonde and the victory of Macgregor, while since then Ladas has secured the Newmarket Stakes in a "hand canter." Lord Rosebery's colt is a horse built on lines to travel well over any track, either up or down hill. Standing fully sixteen hands, Ladas has but one blemish, and that is an enlarged hock, the result of a strain during the winter. He is a horse with plenty of length and liberty, a back as broad as a billiard table, plenty of muscular power both fore and aft, and a fine bloodlike head. He is full of quality, and if he escapes accident and the ills that horseflesh is heir to, Ladas will leave his mark on the history of the Turf.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Office. Mr. G. W. Boughton presided, and there were also present—Messrs. S. Rebsch, H. R. Vincent, Captain Walshe, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

WHAT TO DO WITH TIME-BARRED CLAIMS.

The Secretary submitted to the Committee a letter he had received from the Commissioner, who had requested that sanction should be given to the payment of compensation to the Scottish Orphanage Committee for 155·77 square yards, or thereabouts, of land, situate at Mahim Back Road, taken up for the improvement of road thereat, at the rate of Rs. 2 per yard, also to the payment to the Committee of Rs. 48, being the cost of six trees standing on the land so taken up.

The Municipal solicitors had given an opinion that it was illegal for the Municipality to satisfy the claim as it was a time-barred claim. In similar previous cases, quite the contrary opinion having been given by counsel. It was considered advisable to obtain the opinion of the standing counsel of the Municipality to settle the question. Some discussion having taken place Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the question of the payment or otherwise of the claim of the Scottish Orphanage for 155·77 square yards of land taken from them for street improvement at Mahim, be referred for the opinion of the standing counsel to the Corporation as to the power of the Corporation under any circumstances to pay a time-barred claim.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that in the opinion of the Standing Committee it was not necessary to take further legal opinion as to the payment claimed by the Orphanage Committee, and that sanction should be given to the payment of Rs. 48, being the cost of six trees standing on the land taken up.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

FILTRATION OF TULSI WATER.

As applied for by the Commissioner, the Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction the payment to Major Tulloch of £100, being the amount of fee for preparing a report on the best means for the filtration of the Tulsi water-supply in Bombay.

COMPENSATION FOR "SET-BACKS."

It was resolved in accordance with a notice of motion by Mr. Shroff: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Standing Committee, from time to time, particulars relating to all set-backs of properties that may be sanctioned by him under Sections 296 and 298 of the Municipal Act, such particulars to contain the number of square yards of land purchased, the rate and the amount of compensation for any property, wall, &c., that may be destroyed. That the information so furnished by the Commissioner should be forwarded to the Standing Committee from day to day, as the sanctions are given by him."

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Standing Committee, the Commissioner forwarded an estimate amounting to Rs. 862-3-10, for making and fixing Ratnagar's life-saving apparatus in the well on the east side of the Esplanade Road, opposite the Queen's Statue. The amount could be met, if the Corporation chose to sanction it, out of Surplus Cash Balance.

Dr. Viegas doubted if the apparatus would be of any use. Besides, he submitted, it would cost them a good sum.

Dr. Cowasji pointed out that the Corporation wished to give a fair trial to the apparatus, and they had forwarded their resolution to the Committee for opinion and estimate of cost.

Mr. Rebsch could not understand why the inventor himself did not try the experiment on his own account.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation with an intimation that if they approved of the making and fixing of one of Ratnagar's life-saving apparatus in the well in question, the cost of the same Rs. 862-3-10 would be debited to Surplus Cash Balance.

Mr. Rebsch moved an amendment that the Corporation be informed that the cost of making and fixing the apparatus would be Rs. 862-3-10, but that the Standing Committee could not recommend that expenditure.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Viegas, but the Chairman ruled it out of order.

The original motion was then carried.

FILTH NEAR ELPHINSTONE BRIDGE.

As an extra item of business the Secretary presented a letter from the Commissioner in which he stated that the Health Officer had reported that there were large quantities of bullock stable litter and filth put on the public streets, north and south of the Elphinstone Bridge Road, and that there were from 125 to 150 cartloads of filth on one street only. There were large quantities on other streets also. The removal of those great unusual collections was quite beyond the power of the Health Department with the reduced number of bullocks at its disposal at present. For the speedy and regular removal of these huge quantities the Health Officer required thirty additional carts with bullocks and drivers up to 30th September next, the hiring of which would cost Rs 3,442-8-0, and requested that he might be authorised to engage them in anticipation of the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation to grant the sanction as applied for.

The Commissioner intimated that he would bring it before the Corporation (this) Thursday afternoon as a matter of urgency.

The Committee, after transacting some other business, adjourned.

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Japan, which arrived here, yesterday, from Calcutta, under the command of Captain F. W. Packham, experienced strong s. w. monsoon from Colombo to Vingorla.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Mobile, came in on the 19th instant from Buseh, under the command of Captain F. E. Hardcastle. The officers report having experienced moderate s. w. monsoon.—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Orion, Captain C. Bellin, arrived, yesterday, from Trieste She experienced strong monsoon.—The s.s. Doris, which came in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, under the command of Captain Beredixen, reports having met moderate monsoon.

A TERRIBLE explosion took place in the depot of the Military Aeronautic Department, in the suburb of Tempelhof, Berlin, on May 26. The disaster involved the destruction of some eight hundred steel tubes that had been filled with hydrogen a fortnight previously. Fortunately nobody was hurt, though there were several almost miraculous escapes.

THE MAHABLESHWAR TEMPLE INCIDENT.

IN reply to a petition from certain inhabitants of Mahableshwar complaining of Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, having entered their temples and defiled them, &c., the following resolution was last evening issued by the Political Department :—

No. 3711.

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1894.

Memorandum from the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, No. 134-P., dated the 7th June, 1894—Transferring the following papers for disposal :—

Petition from certain inhabitants of Mahableshwar, dated the 9th May, 1894—Stating that Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, effected an entrance into their temples at Mahableshwar saying that he was a Hindu, and defiled them. Attaching copy of a petition addressed by the priest of the temple to the District Magistrate of Satara, which furnishes full particulars of the incident. Complaining that some Mahomedan ghorawallas also tried to effect an entrance into their temple on the 6th May, 1894, and on being prevented from doing so, threatened to call at the temple again in a body; and praying that measures may be taken for their safety.

Letter from the District Magistrate of Satara, No. 8-33, dated the 15th May, 1894—Submitting, in reply to Government memorandum No. 42-M., dated the 11th May, 1894, a full report as to the allegations contained in the above petition and the facts of the case. Submitting also Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig's explanation of the incident referred to. Adding that he (District Magistrate) dismissed, under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the complaint made to him by the priest of the temple.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C.D., No.R.—1745, dated the 17th May, 1894—Forwarding the above with his remarks.

Further letter from the District Magistrate of Satara, No. S.—76, dated the 25th May, 1894—Submitting his report called for on the points referred to in Government letter No. 55-M., dated the 21st May, 1894, in connection with the incident referred to above.

Further memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1943, dated the 29th May, 1894—Forwarding the above.

Resolution.—Apart from the specific allegations which have been made the subject of magisterial proceedings, and which it is, therefore, unnecessary for the purposes of the present petition to discuss, the incidents out of which the petition has arisen are from every point of view unfortunate; and his Excellency-in-Council entertains the most sincere regret that any injury should have been done to the feelings of veneration with which their holy place is regarded by the petitioners. That this regret is shared by the officer immediately concerned is sufficiently clear from the full and explicit disavowal of any intention to offend, and from the substantial reparation for any unintentional offence or injury resulting from his visit to the temples at Mahableshwar, which, as petitioners are aware, he has placed in the hands of gentlemen qualified to deal with the matter.

It is, in his Excellency's opinion, most especially incumbent on all visitors to the sacred buildings of every religion to show the utmost respect for them and full consideration for the feelings of the respective votaries; and all classes of the community may rest assured that Government will do all that lies in their power to secure this attitude. The steps taken by the Superintendent to prevent a repetition of the insolence displayed by the Mahomedan ghorawallas have been effectual.

From the reports laid before him the Governor-in-Council is satisfied that there could have been no intentional attempt on the part of Mr. Baig to deceive the custodians as to his identity in order to obtain admission. The allegations made on this point in the petition would appear to be founded on some misapprehension.

With respect to the explanation furnished by Mr. Baig of the incident and his account therein of his question put to the guru as to the relationship between Shiva and the Bull Nandi, Mr. Baig should be addressed by letter.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above incident gave birth to sundry correspondence, and I am surprised that the innocent visit of Mr. Baig to the famous temple of Shiva and the kund should have raised such a storm in a tea cup. As far back as October, 1887, my son, Mr. Mahomedbhai and I had the luxury of treading the sacred soil of the temple and seeing with our Moslem eyes all that Mr. Baig was shown without so much as even raising an echo of a remonstrance. The guru, or guardian of the temple, very graciously cicerone us round the shrine, and condescended even to permit our profane eyes to gaze on the secret source of the five rivers; but now, a change has apparently come over the dream of the guru. (*N. B.*—He may not be the same individual in this instance.) The unholy feet of a Mahomedan have desecrated the holy of holies, and a section of the Native Press has been roused to a bilious state. Besides Mahomedans, even Parsees had the temerity to see with their Zoroastrian eyes the kund, and tread with their unshod Zoroastrian feet the sacred ground, and lo! even an European was allowed in scot-free. It is absurd to suppose that Mr. Baig would have denied his creed to satisfy his curiosity.—Yours, &c.,

NANSEE KHAIRAZ.

Khairaz Villa, Cumballa Hill, 20th June 1894.

[*.* This correspondence had now better cease.—ED. *B. G.*]

THE DISTURBANCE AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

ALTHOUGH the disturbance between the Mahomedans and the Hindus, which took place, on Tuesday night, at Gunpowder Road, was put down in a few minutes, the police officers had to remain on the spot for the whole night to prevent any further breach of the peace. The disturbance, which once threatened to be very serious, was only averted by the prompt appearance of the police officers and men, who by their zeal and energy saved the neighbourhood from greater disorder. From inquiries made by the police it appears that about 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, some forty Hindus started from Mazagon Bazaar to go to the burning ground, at Tank Bunder, to cremate the dead body of one Changa, a woman. The funeral party, which was accompanied with tomtom and music, proceeded slowly along the Gunpowder Road as far as the Nusserwanji Petit Mill, where the progress of the processionists was checked by a few Mahomedans, who, on hearing the native music, came out of a mosque, which is situated at a distance of about fifty yards from the spot, and asked them to stop the music. This the members of the funeral party refused to do and were going to resume their march along the road, when some more Mahomedans rushed out of the mosque, and a general scuffle took place in which some persons on both sides were injured; but the Hindus finding that the number of their adversaries was increasing, left the corpse on the road, and ran to call the police. In a few minutes the Hindus returned to the spot in company with four policemen, when, it was alleged, some fifty Mahomedans, armed with sticks rushed out of the mosque, called Narelwady and attacked the Hindus as well as the constables. The Hindus made their escape, but the policemen were assaulted and severely belaboured by the Mahomedans. In the meantime Divisional Inspector Ellis, in company with Inspector Butfoy and a few policemen, came upon the scene, but they found no one on the spot except the corpse and the wounded policemen, the Mahomedans having left the place before their arrival. Two of the constables, whose injuries were very serious, were taken to the Police Hospital and detained for treatment, while one of them whose injuries were not so serious, was sent home. In a short time Superintendent Sweeny, the Sirdar, Acting Superintendent Butterfield, and several police officers arrived on the spot. The corpse was subsequently allowed to be carried to the burning-ground, escorted by the police officers. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, in company with Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, proceeded to Gunpowder Road, and remained there the whole night with the divisional police. Three Hindus, named Moroba Bhagwan, Dhanaji Mahadeo, and Fakeera Mahadeo, and two Mahomedans, named Jahoor Roshan and Haji Sultan Jaroodin, were arrested, and were, yesterday morning, taken before Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner, as persons participating in the disturbance. One of the Mahomedan accused has been lying in the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left arm. The five accused were subsequently charged by Inspector Ellis before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with the offence of rioting. The case was remanded to the 27th inst.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE CASUALTY ON BOARD THE S.S. MAHANADI.

TWO MORE DEATHS.

A MARINE-COURT, consiting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater acting Chief Presidency Magistrate (president), Mr. W. Wilson, Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company; and Mr. James Bowack, Superintendent, Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, was held, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, to enquire into the casualty, which occurred on board the s.s. Mahanadi, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., on the 10th instant, off Jyghar, on the Ratnagherry Coast, and which has resulted in the death of five native firemen, in consequence of one of the boiler tubes suddenly becoming out of joint.

Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown, while Mr. E. R. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, solicitors, appeared on behalf of the owners, the captain, and the engineers of the Mahanadi.

Mr. Nicholson pointed out that the investigation to be made by the court was how the tube so suddenly became out of joint without apparently coming in contact with the smoke-box or without being damaged in any way.

Dawood Adam, captain of the Mahanadi, who gave his evidence in Hindustani, being examined by Mr. Nicholson, produced the certificate of British registry of the Mahanadi, owned by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., and also his own certificate of competency as master, received from the Bombay Government for Indian Home Trade. Witness had been acting as captain of the Mahanadi for the last four or five months, being appointed to that office in January. He had been in the service of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., as captain for ten or twelve years. The Mahanadi was a passenger steamship plying between Bombay and Goa. Witness produced the survey certificate, dated 27th July, 1893. The Mahanadi was a screw steamer, steal-built, and schooner rigged. She was of 547 tonnage, and 224 nominal horse-power. In addition to witness there were on board the Mahanadi three officers, three engineers, one electrician, and twenty crew on the deck. Witness did not know how many crew there were in the engine-room. No log was kept on board the steamer during the voyage, but a report was made to the owners on return to port. On the last voyage the vessel left Bombay, bound for Marmagoa and intermediate coast ports. About 11 a.m., the next day, Jyghar was sighted. All went well until then. While witness was looking at the land, at 12-30 p.m., he heard the noise of steam coming out with force, and saw steam issuing from the fore grating of the stoke-hold. Witness was telegraphed by the engine-room to stop the steamer, and he replied "Do so." The boat was anchored in ten fathoms. The message from the engine-room was received fifteen minutes after witness had noticed the steam. Witness tried to enter the stoke-hold, but could not get in for ten or fifteen minutes on account of the steam there. When witness entered it, he saw two firemen and a coal trimmer lying dead. They were scalded to death. Witness saw the boiler tube produced lying forward off the boiler on the floor in the stoke-hold. Witness was standing on the ladder as it was too hot to go down it. He could see both ends of the boiler but did not take particular notice. He ordered the serang to bring out the dead bodies as he was going upstairs to see the two other men who were reported to have been injured. Those men had gone up themselves. Witness treated them and did all he could for them. The firemen's serang who accompanied witness was the only man with him in the stoke-hold. When they went into the stoke-hold steam was still issuing from the hole of the boiler where the tube had come out. Witness stood on the steps, the boiler being on one side of him. The tube was lying almost athwart the vessel about three feet and-a-half from the boiler. The journey was continued with one boiler, and they reached Jyghar in one hour afterwards, namely, at six o'clock. A verbal report having been made to the Customs authorities they proceeded on their voyage and reached Ratnagherry the next morning, where the two injured firemen were taken to the hospital.

The Public Prosecutor here drew the Court's attention to the fact that one of the two injured men died some days ago, and that Messrs. Shepherd and Co. had received a telegram, yesterday morning, to the effect that the other had succumbed to the injuries.

Witness, continuing, said that the damaged boiler was repaired at Vijiadurg, and the journey was proceeded with. Reaching Marmagoa, a written report was submitted to the British Consul there. On arrival in Bombay a log report was submitted to the owners. It was written by the ticket-collector who kept a record of what took place on board the steamer at the dictation of witness. The Mahanadi carried five hundred passengers on the voyage in question. There was some confusion on board when the accident happened. Witness did not consider that the accident endangered the safety of the ship. However, all precautionary measures were adopted, and boats were kept in readiness for launching.

Being examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said that the ticket-collector kept a record of the number of tickets and the times of arrival and departure, and, as a rule, the times of arrival and departure were reported to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., at Bombay. It was written at witness' dictation. When he saw the steam come up he did not hear any noise of an explosion. He heard no such report at all. Witness did not know where the chief engineer was when the accident happened. The third engineer was on watch at the time of the accident. The message from the engine-room meant that the engines were stopped. Witness repeated the signal to indicate that he had noticed it. Witness believed he himself was the first to enter the stoke-hold after the accident. There was a little water on the stoke-hold floor about four or five inches deep. It was hot water from the boiler and was washing about with the movement of the steamer and the boiler tube was moving to and fro, but not much as it was heavy. Two dead bodies were lying on the floor at a short distance from the tube. One of the bodies was lying on the grating above the stoke-hold.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that the water did not cover the tube lying there. The tube was neither on nor under any of the dead bodies.

To the court: I myself did not stop the engines. The chief engineer did not consult me before the engines were stopped. I do not know where the engineers were when I was at the stoke-hold. I did not see any of them on deck. I went down the stoke-hold as far as I could until I was stopped by the hot water on the plates. I did not notice the smoke-box door. I cannot say if the door was open. I am not conversant with the working of engines or boilers. The serang drew my attention to the tube and said "this is the pipe that had come out." He did not mention to me anything about the pipe before.

Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Dubash, chief engineer, s. s. Mahanadi, being called and examined, said he was in Messrs. Shepherd Company's service for four years and a-half; before that he was in the service of the Sultan of Zanzibar, as an engineer. He held the post of a chief engineer for nearly six years. During the voyage a record was kept on the steamer and a report was made to Mr. Moir, Superintendent, Messrs. Shepherd and Company. Witness had before leaving Bombay, on the 9th instant, examined the machinery and the boilers to satisfy himself that they were in order. The boiler was opened on the 7th June, and was found clean. Witness himself inspected all the tubes including the one that became out of joint. On Sunday, a little after noon, the third engineer reported to the witness that a boiler tube was leaking. The second engineer was on watch from eight o'clock in the morning until noon. The second engineer did not inform witness of the leakage. If he had noticed it, it was his duty to have reported it. Witness was in his cabin when the third engineer informed him of the leakage; at that time the second engineer also reported the leakage. Witness went down into the engine-room with the second and third engineers, and noticed that the tube was leaking but not very badly. He did not touch the tube but ordered the second and the third engineers to shut the door of the smoke-box and draw fires. The two engineers gave these orders to the firemen, and witness went up to inform the captain to prepare for anchoring. He did not think the leakage was dangerous. Before witness reached the bridge to inform the captain of the leakage an explosion took place. Witness was only about five minutes in the stoke-hold looking at the tubes. He consulted the second engineer as to what was best to be done. He did not try to stop the leakage before drawing fires. He heard a noise as if the steam were rushing out. He was enveloped in steam and could not see around him. He, therefore, stopped and tried to return. In two or three minutes he found his way clear and entering the engine-room found there was very little water remaining in the starboard boiler. He looked in to the after stoke-hold, and found warm water mixed with coal. Witness told the second and third engineers to put fresh water in the starboard boiler. The engine-room was not full of steam when he was there. Witness being informed that two firemen were injured went up to the deck. He saw the injured persons who could not speak, and were in an unconscious state. Witness then saw the captain and told him that the tube had burst. The captain replied that he had seen the tube and three men lying dead on the floor near it. Witness could not account for the casualty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said that the space between the smoke-box and the boiler tube was about a foot and-a-half.

At this stage the court adjourned until this Thursday morning.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. MICHIE SMITH, the Government Astronomer, writes :—"There is a very fine display of spots on the sun just now. Five distinct groups are easily made out, and of these two are of great size. A rough measurement gives the larger of these as 72,200 miles by 43,500 miles. In the other group there is one splendid spot which measures, with its penumbra, about 41,200 miles by 35,300 miles."

THE new tent-pegging trophy, which was won this year by the 19th Bengal Lancers, is a very fine work of art. It is a statue of the leading figure of Miss Thompson's picture "Taken," now in the possession of Miss Seymour Barrow, and was executed by the Goldsmiths' Company of Regent Street, London. The trophy replaces the Cup, which went to 18th Bengal Lancers, after their third victory.

IN spite of low prices and keen competition in other parts of Asia, tea cultivation in Assam continues to expand at the rate of from six to ten thousand acres per annum. About a year ago, the total acreage approached a quarter of a million, and if the average rate of increase has since been maintained the tea area probably exceeds that amount at the present time. In Bengal, official figures show considerable fluctuations in the acreage under tea. In 1890-91 the total was about 81,000, a year later 115,000, and in 1892-93 about 89,000. These large differences are probably due in some part to defective returns. In other parts of India, tea cultivation changes very little in extent from year to year. Madras has less than 6,000 acres under this crop, and the area shows little tendency to increase. In the North-West Provinces the area varies from 8,000 to 9,000 acres, and in Upper Burma from 700 to 1,000 acres. Elsewhere the acreage is small. Lower Burma shows a decrease from 78 acres in 1890-91 to 21 acres in 1892-93; but Bombay appears for the first time as a tea-growing district with a total of one acre to its credit. In the Central Provinces six acres were opened out in 1891-92, and apparently abandoned in the following year.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE comes down from the hills on a short visit to Lucknow next month. Leaving Naini Tal on the 19th, his Honour will reach Lucknow the following day, open the waterworks on the 21st, preside at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 23rd, and return to Naini Tal probably on the 26th July.

THE Probate Court is engaged in the trial of the case of Hopegood versus French. It concerns the will of the late Mr. French, whose property is valued at £140

pass. At Scottdale, Pennsylvania, a mob of three hundred of these demons invaded the Moyer Coke Works, murdered the watchman, wrecked the place, and took to flight. The body of a working man was afterwards found horribly beaten and mutilated in Fayette Creek, close by. The authorities are supine or powerless.

THE old story of the Irishman in a bottomless sedan-chair has just been renewed in Paris, and the *Telegraph's* correspondent there relates how a portly and dignified merchant was driving along the Rue de Rivoli, the coachman of his cab following the tramway rails for the benefit of his jaded horse. A tramway car came up behind and signified with much blowing of the horn to the cabby to get off the rails. The Jehu tried to do so, but the wheels of his vehicle were stuck in the metals. His fare, thinking he had not heard the horn, jumped up to put his head out of the window and call, when the floor of the vehicle gave way. The stout gentleman inside fell through, and had to run along, shouting to the cabman, but in vain, to stop. The crowd, vastly amused at the novel sight of a two-legged cab, at length took pity on the unlucky man, who was out of breath with his untoward exertions, stopped his cab, and extricated him from his unpleasant and humiliating position.

M. DUPUY has constituted a homogeneous Cabinet. The names of the new Ministers were definitely made known on May 31, as follows :—M. Dupuy, President and Minister of the Interior ; M. Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs ; M. Poincare, Finance ; M. Guerin, Justice ; M. Felix Faure, Marine ; M. Delcasse, the Colonies ; M. Georges Leygues, Public Instruction and Fine Arts ; M. Viger, Agriculture ; M. Lourties, Commerce and Industry ; General Mercier, War ; and M. Barthou, Public Works. It was at first stated that the portfolio of the Minister for Foreign Affairs had been given to M. Delcasse, who is a prominent Anglophobe. A Rome telegram to the *Standard* says that in the Vatican there prevails in certain circles an impression that M. Casimir-Perier has a good chance of being elected the next President of the Republic.

AN American, who says he is paying his first visit to England, writes to the *Daily Telegraph* from the First Avenue Hotel :—"I don't know why you Britishers should want to go prowling about the world looking for fine things, when I bet you don't know half the sights of your own London. I have never heard of any of your poets or painters singing a word or drawing a brush in praise of Holborn. But I can honestly say, there is not a town in the whole of America, or anywhere else, that can make such a show as Holborn in the early morning. Last night, I went to a festivity in the city, and the sun was just beginning to rise when we were on our way back to the hotel. Looking from the top of Fetter-lane westwards, the sight was one worth remembering. Air pure and clear ; the houses in the wide and straggling street bulging out here and there, each one different in size and structure from the other ; some of them with old and curious gables, and most of them throwing those peculiar shadows in the early sunshine which old buildings alone can do. New York has hundreds of larger and straighter streets, and thousands of higher and costlier houses, but it has nothing to beat Holborn lit up by the early sun. I have met hundreds of your countrymen in Paris and Vienna and Rome praising up the streets there, but I don't believe any one of them ever saw Holborn in the morning. I believe you Britishers don't know half the beautiful sights of your own capital."

ON the 22nd ultimo it was midsummer-day in Mercury, and what that means few but the astronomers can realize. According to Mr. Garrett P. Serviss, in the *Scientific American*, Mercury is 14,000,000 miles nearer to the sun at its perihelion than it is at its aphelion ; and its average distance is only 36,000,000 miles. The earth only varies by some 3,000,000 miles in 90,000,000, and even that is enough to create a distinction, in some years, between summer and winter. We can fancy, then, what it must be in Mercury, where it is always four and a-half times as hot at least as it is on earth, and eleven times as hot in summer. The water, if they have any, must all be converted to steam. Moreover, according to Schiaparelli, there is no night and day in Mercury. It is always dark in one hemisphere, and always light in the other. Which, if either, is inhabited ? Or, do people live along the meridian line, and have a day and night house on either side of it ? From the sunless side they must have such a view of Venus and the earth as is unparalleled in cosmic space. But that is not much to live for. On the whole, when we grumble about sudden transitions and unreasonable weather in England, we may thank our stars (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) we are not roasting alive on Mercury, or, for that matter, freezing alive on Saturn.

THE re-appearance in public life of the Princess of Wales is welcomed by the *World*, which remarks :—"The possibility of her Royal Highness' more or less permanent withdrawal from Court, from the supreme leadership of society, from presiding over those high State functions in which she so admirably replaced the Queen, has always been viewed with something like consternation. No one liked to protest. Her sorrows were sacred ; a mother's poignant grief can never be assuaged. Still, her prolonged retirement, during which the brightest and most brilliant side of society was practically eclipsed, has acted most prejudicially, and has tended most materially to maintain adverse conditions. Nothing, really, could compensate for the disappearance of the Princess of Wales from the social life of England. By her beauty, which seems perennial, and her natural grace, her Royal Highness is eminently fitted for the position, and she has even won golden opinions as the cynosure of Court circles and the accepted leader of fashion. It is not too much to assert that if her Royal Highness can bring herself to re-occupy the high position which is hers by right, by especial fitness, and by the cordially-expressed wish of all, if some show of gaiety, however sober and subdued, can be revived at Marlborough House, the whole country will benefit by it, and will unite in grateful acknowledgments to the Prince and Princess of Wales."

PRINCE LUDWIG OF BAVARIA, the future King, takes great interest in all economical questions, and especially advocates the extension of Germany's inland navigation by making new canals between the sea and great rivers. Recently he expressed himself in favour of a project for the cutting of a Danube main canal, and at his instance the Bavarian Upper House voted £5,000 for the preliminary work. This sum was, however, refused by the Second Chamber, the majority of which said they had no money for the childish hobbies of a Prince. The Prince felt very much hurt by this remark. In a speech which he has delivered at Landau, he declares that he has always had the public welfare at heart. Nothing, he says, can wound him more deeply than when his well-considered and seriously meant endeavours for the public good are misrepresented in this way.

FROM Ostrogoshsk, on the Volga, it is reported that the whole of that district is being ravaged by rats. These rapacious creatures are described as swarming over the country in millions, and the damage already caused by the invasion is approximately assessed at upwards of 2,000,000 roubles. Military assistance has been sent to help the panic-stricken people in the wholesale destruction of their innumerable enemy. It was observed, as a curious sign of some coming untoward event, that during two or three weeks every cat in the district gradually disappeared. The fugitives all took the same direction, and have, in their turn, now become a sort of lesser pest in the governments of Saratoff and Astrachan.

FALLS of roof and sides continue to be among the commonest causes of loss of life in our mines. Mr. Gerrard, Government Inspector for the Manchester and Ireland district, reports twenty-five such accidents during the past year involving a like number of deaths. Twelve, he declares, were distinctly the result of want of care, on the part of whom however, is not stated, nor is any mention made of indictments for manslaughter by neglecting to supply proper timber supports. Ten of the cases were associated with either clearly-defined "slips" or pronounced "breaks," and Mr. Gerrard expresses the opinion that the exercise of close observation to detect the presence of slips, breaks, and weakness, "followed by the careful securing of such," would end to the prevention of many of these accidents.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th June :—

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, dated 30th April 1894, saying that he has been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner to take over the Port Trust land at Tank Bunder, measuring about 30,287 square yards, which the Trustees have agreed to transfer to the Municipality for a burial ground, and requesting that a correct plan of the land may be prepared and the land marked out on the spot and its area ascertained by actual measurements to be taken jointly by the Port Trust and Municipal Surveyors. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 29th May, 1894, reporting that the ground has been marked out and resurveyed, and the actual area calculated by his Surveyor is found to be 29,364 square yards, or 923 square yards less than that given on plans explaining that the discrepancy has arisen from the actual position of the ground occupied on lease by Mr. Hajee Lall Mahomed, instead of the position, as marked on the lease plan, having been shown on plan from which the area was calculated, and suggesting, with a view to make up the area of 30,287 square yards to be handed over to the Municipality, without disturbing the position of the Victoria Road Extension, that a strip 14' 6" wide be cut off the 100 feet frontage retained on the south side of that road. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 2nd June, 1894, reporting that Mr. Haji Lall Mahomed, lessee of R. R. No. 324, is willing to give up a width 10' 6" on the south side of his leasehold in exchange for an equal area of ground on the west side, provided the Trustees will bear the cost of the new lease and of the removal and re-erection of the shed now standing on the site of the proposed Victoria Road Extension, and forwarding plan showing the position of plot R. R. No. 324 altered as proposed, and also the ground edged red, measuring about 30,287 square yards, which he proposes should be handed over to the Municipality. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee, recommending that the alterations shown on plan be approved and that the Trustees should bear the expenses of the fresh lease and agree to pay for the removal of the shed which projects over the site of the road.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved.

CONCERNING DOCKS AND DOCKING.

Read letter from the Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 28th May, 1894, forwarding for consideration the following extract from a letter from Captain C. W. Field, s. s. Canton :—"I beg to report that the above ship anchored off the Prince's Dock at 3-42 a. m. this day. A company's launch being in attendance, I ordered the 3rd Officer to land immediately and give notice that the ship was waiting to enter the Prince's Dock. Upon landing, the 3rd Officer entered the Dock Office and awoke an official, who said there was plenty of water, but no Dock Master was present ; he called another Assistant, who said he would not take the responsibility of receiving the ship, but would send to the Victoria Dock Master ; after waiting about twenty minutes for the reply, the 3rd Officer was given a paper saying the s. s. Canton will be received into dock at about 2 p. m. of this date. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 5th June, 1894, reporting that, according to the Pilot's report, the Canton anchored at 3-50 a. m. off the Docks, it being high water at 4-49, and the officer from the vessel arrived at the Dock at 4-20 a. m. ; that Mr. Arnott, who was at the office, states that he informed the officer that he was afraid he was too late to dock, in which opinion Mr. Cottle concurred, pointing out that the vessels in shore were all swung to the ebb ; that Mr. Cottle sent the application to dock to Mr. Piper, Acting Junior Dock Master, at his quarters over the Dock Superintendent's Office, who decided that it was too late to dock on that tide, forwarding correspondence with the Senior Dock Master, saying that the look-out man failed to report the Canton's arrival, and observing that if a vessel requiring to dock does not communicate with the Dock Master a full hour before high water at night, she cannot be docked without undue risks, and that the Canton being late, the failure on the part of the look-out men to report her arrival did not affect her case, and reporting that it is very necessary that a Dock Master should be in office during tide time at night, and he has arranged accordingly. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—Copy of the Port Officer's letter should be forwarded to the Agent, P. & O. It appears that intimation of the vessel's intention to dock was received too late, as the in-shore ebb had already set in.

THE MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 19th March, 1894, reporting that, during the last year ended 2nd March, 1894, 106 vessels were docked in the Merewether Dry Dock, aggregating 135,609·09 tons against 119 vessels aggregating 181,331 in the year ending March 2nd, 1893 ; that the largest vessel docked was the P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, 4,972 tons, 410'·5 '×48', and the smallest Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s s. s. Gharapuri ; that on seven occasions during the year three vessels were docked together ; that the tonnage averaged 1,279·29 tons per vessel all round against 1,523·79 for last year ; that the vessels docked classified as to tonnage are as under :—1893-94. From 4,500 to 5,000 tons, 3, from 4,000 to 4,500 tons, 4, from 3,500 to 4,000 tons, 0, from 3,000 to 3,500 tons, 6, from 2,500 to 3,000 tons, 1, from 2,000 to 2,500 tons, 12, from 1,500 to 2,000 tons, 8, from 1,000 to 1,500 tons, 20, from 500 to 1,000 tons, 13, under 500 tons, 39 ; total 106. That of vessels above 2,000 tons gross register, there were 19 less, and of vessels below 200 tons, six more than last year ; that the dock was occupied on 157 days, giving an average of 2·42 days each time ; that the longest period of occupation was 8 days and the shortest 7 hours and 25 minutes ; that the dock was pumped out on eight other occasions, or 21 days in all ; that the time occupied in docking averaged 1—1893-94. Shoring 0 h. 13 m., scraping, 0 h. 27 m., pumping, 2 h. 51 m. ; total 3 h. 31 m. ; that the average time taken in docking was eight minutes quicker than last year, the saving being in the time the pumps were stopped for shoring : that the fastest docking was of the s. s. Clan Monroe, 2,197 tons, on 5th December, 1893, when the dock was pumped dry in 2 hours and 10 minutes, the depth of water in the dock being 26 ft. ; that the working expenses were—1893-94. Pumping, annas 1·25, gear, including renewals, annas 0·66, sundries, including caisson, crane, water service, wharf and contingencies annas 0·33, total annas 2·24. That the excess in pumping is due to less tonnage using the dock, while the wages of the men employed remained the same ; that the excess in sundries over last year is due to the heavy repairs on caisson and to less tonnage using the dock ; that there were two accidents to persons at the dock, which proved fatal ; that the contractor, Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, did his work in a highly satisfactory manner ; and recommending that his contract be renewed for another year, with the reduction suggested by him in his letter dated 12th March, 1894. Submitted letter from Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, dated 12th March, 1894, agreeing to a reduction in the present rate in case of all vessels over 4,000 tons. Submitted letters from Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., dated 5th December, saying that they prominently brought to the notice of their several steamer owners the recent reduction made by the Trustees in the charges for the use of the Merewether Dry Dock ; and forwarding correspondence from two influential Liverpool owners, who consider that, notwithstanding the reduction, the Trustees' rates are still prohibitive ; and asking that the rates be further reduced, so that the Merewether Dry Dock may successfully compete with the Dry Docks at Home.

REDUCTION OF DOCKING CHARGES.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., dated 18th January, 1894, saying that Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons of Liverpool have written on the subject of cost of docking and painting steamers in Bombay in comparison with cost of the same work in Liverpool, showing a difference against Bombay of £55-13-5¼ ; and inquiring if rates for the Merewether Dry Dock can be reduced so as to allow steamers to be able to dock and paint on equal terms with home charges as an inducement to owners to use it freely. Submitted printed memo. by the Chairman on the working of the Merewether Dry Dock and its financial results for the three years ending 1893-94, dated 28th May, 1894. A printed copy of the memo. had previous to the meeting been sent to each Trustee. Read proceedings of the dock Committee advising—(1) That Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy's contract be renewed for a year from 1st June, 1894, with certain modifications. (2) That the rate for the second day's occupation of the dock be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, and that Sundays and holidays should only be free when no work is done on those days ; but when the dock is used for scraping and painting on those days, the usual rate should be charged as on other days. (3) That the scale of charges should be modified so as to work out to—3,000 tons 5 annas, 3,500 tons 4¼ annas, 4,000 and 5,000 tons 4 annas, 6,000 and 7,000 tons 3 annas, and that the Trustees' thanks be communicated to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co. for their endeavours to make the dock more widely known and for obtaining the information and opinions they have been at the trouble to get.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 18th May, 1894, reporting on the work done by licensees in the Merewether Dry Dock from 3rd March, 1893, to 2nd March, 1894, viz. :—Vessels cleaned and painted—Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy 89 vessels, B. I. S. N. Company 6 vessels ; P. & O. S. N. Company 5 vessels ; H. M. R. N. 1 vessel scraping only ; German Navy 1 vessel scraping only ; total 102 vessels. Vessels repaired—Messrs. Shepherd & Co. 18 vessels (their own) ; Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Hepworth 12 vessels ; Port Trust 10 vessels (their own) ; B. I. S. N. Co. 4 vessel (their own) ; H. M. I. M. 3 vessels (their own) ; P. & O. S. N. Co. 2 vessels (their own) ; Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy 1 vessel ; B. & P. S. N. Co. 1 vessel (their own) ; Charles Brown & Co. 1 vessel, total 52 vessels ; stating that the work of painting and scraping was done by Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy and repairs excluding those to vessels belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co., the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. and P. S. N. Co., the Port Trust, and the Dockyard by Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Hepworth ; that only one fatal accident occurred to a man employed by a licensee, and that no serious breach of bye-laws has occurred to warrant the revocation of a license and forwarding applications for renewals of licenses to clean, paint, and repair vessels from the following parties :—H. M. I. M. Dockyard, the P. and O. S. N. Co., Messrs. Shepherd and Co., Hajee Cassim Jooeub, Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Hepworth, Charles Brown and Co., Cowasjee Jamsetjee, B. I. S. N. Co. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee.

Resolution.—The licenses may be renewed for one year from 1st June 1894.

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

Statement of cotton, twist and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during May 1894 :—

	1894.	1893.
Cotton, bales	18,563	10,654
Do. cases	25,034	12,928
Twist, bales	3,790	54
Copper, tons	461½	354½
Yellow metal, tons	816†	875

Statement showing the quantity of grain and seeds brought into the Docks by rail.

Month.	Quantity. Tons.	cwt.	Total Dock Charges. Rs.	a.	p.
For April 1894 as per last statement	4,176	16	2,257	5	9
For May 1894	9,473	17	4,861	0	2
Total	13,650	13	7,118	5	11*
Corresponding figures for the above months in 1893	17,748	0	8,001	10	7

* Or per ton annas 8 (eight) and pies 4 (four) only.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th June 1894.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1894 to 8th June 1894.	For week ending 8th June 1893.	Total. from 1st Apl. 1893 to 8th June 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	215	24	257
" piloted out of harbour	24	235	23	262
" transported.	13	179	17	208
" attended to.	1	15	2	13
" warped	2	15	1	17

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	12	120	15	119
Victoria Dock	7	99	9	97
Total	19	219	24	216
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	13	120	13	121
Victoria Dock	10	105	6	92
Total	23	225	19	213
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	11	...	14	..
Victoria Dock	8	...	12	..
Total	19	...	26	..

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	4	50	2	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	...	18	...	28
Total	4	68	2	86

Merewether Dry Dock.

	During week. No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 9th June 1894. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1893 to 9th June 1893. No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 9th June 1894.							
Vessels under 385 tons, subject to minimum charge	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	5	1,653	5	1,246
Vessels charged on tonnage							
S S La Seyne continued last week	...	4 ds	...	11	29,872	12	30,777
S S Avoca	1	1 d	1482				
Total	1	5 ds	1,482	16	31,525	17	32,023

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the revised assessments on individual holdings in the Alibag taluka were given out last May, the landholders were given to understand that if they thought the assessments inequitable, they should appeal to the Collector within sixty days. To make such an appeal it is absolutely necessary for the landholder to have the full details before him in order to find out the particular pieces of land on which the tax has been abnormally increased. For this purpose he has to apply to the Mamlatdar for a copy of his *khata* (an extract from the general register). It seems the fee charged for granting such copies is fixed at Rs. 5 to be paid in advance for all applicants, whatever be the amount of cess paid by them. It is surely impossible for the poor cultivator to pay the sum of Rs. 5 when he has to toil hard for two days to get even five annas. From such a ruling, therefore, and from the fact that the time given for appealing is the busiest time for the cultivator to spend in the field, it may be safely presumed that very few persons will think of appealing, and very likely the fact of there being only a few appeals will be construed into the ryots' contentment. Now as Government have to hear these appeals against themselves, would it not have been very kind of them to make arrangements to enable the poor ryots to lodge these appeals free of charge ? It is to be hoped that Government in their parental care will still re-consider this ruling and arrange to give the people all possible facilities to have their just grievances redressed.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Kandewadi, June 20.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA has apparently no share in the depression of manufacturing industries Vice-Consul Greene reports that besides some eight or ten factories of importance, the whole of his Consular district (Sea of Azov) is now studded with small engineering works, engaged chiefly in the manufacture of agricultural machines and implements, most of them having their own foundries—all which activity is stated to have sprung up within the last eight or ten years. The town of Berdiansk can even boast of the largest reaper manufactory in Europe, capable of turning out three thousand machines annually. There seems, however, to be still an opening for foreign competition, provided the articles forwarded are of the right kind.

THE circumstances connected with a recently issued Imperial pardon strikingly illustrate the intolerant spirit of the Russian code with regard to mixed marriages. At Dorpat (Yuryeff), some few years ago, a Russian Orthodox subject married a Lutheran. Three children were born of the marriage, and baptized according to the Lutheran ritual. Last year, the local authorities instituted a prosecution against the parents with the result that they were both sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The children were declared illegitimate, taken from their parents, re-baptised in the Orthodox Church, and placed in a Russian orphanage. In compliance with an urgent appeal addressed to the Czar, through the Minister of Justice, his Majesty, the other day, ordered that the judgment of the Dorpat tribunal be at once and entirely annulled, and the children restored to their natural guardians.

IN France it is a serious thing to criticise the actions of the existing powers, as a M. Paul Blanc has discovered. This gentleman had a son in a cavalry regiment, and the latter complained repeatedly to his father concerning the alleged tyrannical conduct of his officers. M. Blanc having seen in a paper, which, he says, is in the pay of the Government, an article about certain improvements in the commissarist department of the army, wrote to the Minister for War to say that in his opinion the French soldier should be as well fed as the English soldier, but that for his own part he doubted whether the promised improvement would ever take place, seeing that France was governed by men who allowed officers to tyrannise over their subordinates. For this heinous offence, the writer, who is described as a venerable gentleman of independent means, has been dragged before a police court. Although he tendered an apology, saying that he was a Southerner and therefore of rather an excitable disposition, he has been sentenced to a week's imprisonment. This being his first offence, however, he will not be required to go to prison, provided he does not further offend.

POONA SILK AND COTTON MILL.

ORDER FOR WINDING UP.

THE petition presented by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. of Bombay, one of the creditors of the Poona Silk and Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld., to the District Court of Poona, praying that the Mill Company might be wound up as they were unable to pay the claim of the petitioners was heard yesterday before the Honorable Mr. W. H. Crowe, C.S., District Judge. Mr. Hormasjee Chichgar of the firm of Nanabhoy and Hormasjee of Bombay, assisted by Mr. Gangaram Bhau, appeared for the petitioning creditors ; Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Craigie, Lynch and Owen of Bombay, appeared on behalf of Mr. Shivlal Motilal, one of the agents of the Company and a large creditor of the Company ; Mr. Gadgil, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the Directors of the Company ; and Mr. Vaidya represented another creditor.

Mr. Hormasjee having proved that the Company owed his clients close on one lakh of rupees, that a demand for payment was made and that the Company were unable to meet the debt, submitted that his clients were entitled to an order for winding up the Company.

Mr. Craigie supported the petition put in by Greaves, Cotton and Co., and contended that it was in the interests of all parties concerned that the Court should pass an order for the winding up of the Company. Mr. Gadgil, on behalf of the Directors, asked the Court to exercise the discretionary powers it had under Section 134 of Companies' Act and postpone the hearing of the petition for three months so as to enable the Company to raise money to pay off the petitioners and other creditors. He urged that since the receipt of the petitioners' demand for payment the Directors had done all they could to raise the money. On the 9th February the Company received a registered letter from the Solicitor of Greaves, Cotton and Co., asking for payment of the amount owing to Greaves, Cotton & Co. by the Company, and on the 25th February a meeting of the Directors was convened, at which it was resolved to mortgage for Rs. 5,50,000 to Mr. Shivlal Motilal all the plant, machinery and stock in trade of the Company. A draft of the deed was prepared by Mr. Shivlal's Solicitors and sent to Poona about the end of April, and this was placed before the Directors about the beginning of May. The Directors then took the opinion of their Solicitor on the draft agreement, which was pronounced illegal, as being inconsistent with the powers of the Directors under the Articles of Association. The negotiations with Mr. Shivlal Motilal ended in nothing, for he backed out of his promise to advance the money, as the Directors could not agree to certain conditions he wished to enforce.

Mr. Craigie here remarked that unless Mr. Gadgil was prepared to prove the statement about Mr. Shivlal having backed out of his promise, it was very improper to make such an imputation.

Mr. Gadgil said he had been instructed to say that certain proposals were made by Shivlal Motilal and accepted by the Directors. Subsequently when the proposals were reduced to writing certain differences arose and Shivlal Motilal backed out of his promise. No imputation was conveyed by this statement, and Mr. Namjoshi was prepared to go into the box and support that statement.

Mr. Hormasjee thought these were all extraneous matters which had nothing to do with the petition before the Court.

Mr. Gadgil said that he was endeavouring to show that the Directors had all along taken every step to raise the money to pay off the Company's creditors, and were not negligent or lax in any way. The property of the Company was valued at 10 lakhs and their liabilities amounted only to Rs. 5,80,000, so that the Company only wanted a little time to raise sufficient money to pay off all debts. Having read the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the shareholders held on Monday last, Mr. Gadgil said that two gentlemen, who were reputed to be millionaires—one in Nagpur and the other in Bombay—were prepared to advance 6 lakhs to the Company on the mortgage of the Company's property, and if this money could be got on reasonable terms the Company would be able to pay off all claims. The enterprise, Mr. Gadgil said, was in its infancy, and if an order of liquidation were passed it would imperil the credit of the Company, and it would then be difficult to raise money. Two gentlemen in Poona—Mr. S. N. Natu and Mr. G. M. Gadre—had offered to form a syndicate to lend the Company 6 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Gangaram remarked that these people would advance the money only if the present secretaries and agents retired, but these agents would not retire for 30 years.

Mr. Gadgil said there was every likelihood of the money required being raised, but they wanted time.

Mr. Namjoshi, one of the Directors of the Company, was then examined by Mr. Gadgil. He said there were several people who would advance the Company money. Mr. Shivlal had offered to advance 5½ lakhs, but as the Directors could not agree to the terms demanded by Mr. Shivlal, the advance was not made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hormasjee, Mr. Namjoshi said the Mill stopped working about a fortnight ago. The Company were unable to pay off their debts at once. They wanted time. He did not know how much cash they had in hand. He could not say that they would not be able to raise money if the present agents continued. It was possible that the agents might become friends again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Craigie, he said there were two firms who were agents of the Company; Shivlal Motilal was one firm, and Hindumul Balmukund to other firm. The principal part of the management was conducted by the latter firm. When the last statement of accounts was drawn up for the Directors' report, there was a difference of opinion between the two firms as to the true state of the accounts, and with some reluctance Mr. Namjoshi admitted that the difference was that Hindumul Balmukund & Co. alleged that the Company had made a profit, whereas Shivlal Motilal said the Company had made a loss. Mr. Devdat Dani, who is Mr. Shivlal's representative on the board of Directors, had gone carefully into the accounts and had refused to sign them. Witness could not suggest any possible reason why Shivlal should represent that the Company had made a loss if that was not the case. All the Directors, except Devdat Dani, had signed the accounts, but they left it to the shareholders to decide the points at issue between the agents. Mr. Namjoshi subsequently had to admit that he had no reason to say that Mr. Shivlal had backed out of his promise to advance money to the Company, and that the reason why the advance offered was not actually made was that it was found after the draft agreement had been made out in accordance with the resolution of the Directors passed on the 25th February that the Directors had not the power to do what they promised to do.

In addressing the Court Mr. Craigie said there were certain creditors of the Company who had already obtained decrees so that if the matter was postponed without an order for liquidation being made, it would let those men in to the detriment of others. By making an order that the Company be wound up the Court would be giving absolute protection to all the creditors equally. The Court may stay proceedings in liquidation for two or three months, in order that some arrangement might be arrived at. Another reason for not postponing the petition was the fact that there was considerable property in possession of the Company now which ought to be realised at once, or else the property would deteriorate and the Company would lose the interest on its money. This could not be done unless liquidators were appointed and a preliminary step to appointing liquidators was to make an order for the winding up of the Company. It was a very unfortunate thing that there should have been any disagreement between the two firms of agents, but this was not the time nor the place to go into the question. He, however, would urge that there was not the slightest foundation for making any imputation against Mr. Shivlal that he had backed out of what he had promised to do. Believing it to be the interests of all parties concerned, including the shareholders, Mr. Craigie said that on behalf of Mr. Shivlal he desired to support the petition of Greaves, Cotton & Co., and asked his Honor to pass an order that the Company go into liquidation and that liquidators be appointed. The liquidators might, he said, be instructed to realise such portion of the Company's property as required to be immediately realised to save loss, but beyond this, to stay proceedings for any time his Honor might think fit, in order to give the shareholders and creditors time to make some arrangement which would render further liquidation proceedings unnecessary. Mr. Shivlal, he said, was prepared to advance sufficient money to pay off all debts if he was properly secured, but he could not be properly secured so long as the divided control existed.

Mr. Hormasjee contended that his clients were entitled to the order they prayed for, as the Company was "commercially insolvent," and unable to pay its debts without borrowing. It would be against the interests of the Company to stay proceedings for three months without making an order for winding up. The object of liquidation being to put all creditors on an equal footing, the Company ought to support the petition.

His Honor, the Judge, said he was very loathe to strangle this infant in its cradle, but he had no option but to pass the order prayed for. He then made an order for winding up the Company, and appointed Mr. A. K. Leslie, of the firm of Greaves, Cotton & Co., and Mr. Jamsetjee Heerajee, provisional liquidators without any remuneration.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE DINNER.

AN Indian Medical Service dinner was held at the United Service Club chalet, Simla, on the 13th instant, under the presidency of Surgeon-Major-General Rice, to which 21 officers sat down. The dinner was got up in rather a hurry and sufficient time was not available to enable men to come from a distance, but in future years this drawback will not exist. Steps are to be taken to make the dinner an annual and organised one, and judging from the success which attended the first venture, it is plain that the annual I. M. S. dinner will be something looked forward to by all the members of the service who can possibly attend. The officers present were : Surgeon-Major-General Rice, C. S. I ; Surgeon-Colonel Raye ; Brigate-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel Franklin ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels Roe and Warden ; Surgeon-Majors Lewtas, Bate, Moorhead, Faulkener, Dennys, O'Dwyer, Sedgefield and Cunningham ; Surgeon-Captains Leslie, Dyson, Ker, Drake-Bronkman and James ; Surgeon-Lieutenants Earle, Green and McLeod.

After the usual loyal toast, the Chairman said :—"Gentlemen, I am not going to inflict upon you a speech, but the occasion of our meeting here demands some brief reference. We could not, I think, have chosen a more suitable time for the inauguration of what I hope will become a regular yearly recurring event, namely the Indian Medical Service Annual Dinner. (Applause).

It is, if I may use the phrase, a period of profound peace in our service. We are engaged in no contest for concessions. Those rumours of impending changes—if not of actual dissolution of—our service, of which we heard so much a year or two ago, have ceased, disappeared, vanished ! (Applause.) The Government in India and in England have come so treat our rights with respect, and to look with sympathy and consideration upon our most cherished privileges. I will ask you to believe me when I tell you that never during the 38 years that I have been connected with the service, indeed I may go to far as to say that never during the present century, has the indian Medical Service acquired such a measure of stability as it enjoys at the present moment. (Loud applause.) Under no pretext then can it be said that we are assembled here this evening for a purpose other than one of simple social enjoyment. I know of no Service the members of which stand so much in need of support and sympathy from their brother officers as do those of our service. Scattered as we are throughout the length and breadth of the land : engaged it may be in the solution of problems in that very inexact science on which the practice of our profession is based, there is for us a special necessity of each other's advice and help. (Applause). It is by coming together on occasions like this that we can best hope to establish those friendly relations which afford the surest guarantee of mutual and trustworthy help in our difficulties. Let these sentiments then be our motto and our watchword :—"Mutual and trustworthy help in our times of trouble." (Applause.) Premising this much, I will now read to you the proposals that have been suggested by our temporary Committee on which I ask your opinion and advice.

(1.) That an annual Indian Medical Service dinner, open to members of the Indian Medical Service throughout India, be held at Simla in the month of June.

(2.) For wich purpose that a representative Committee be formed, composed as follows :—

President : The Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Vice-Presidents : The Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, the Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, N.-W. P. and Oudh, the Inspector-General Civil Hospitals, Punjab, the Prinicipal Medical Officer, Lahore District.

Honorary Secretaries : The Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India : with also one for Bengal, one for N-W. P. and Oudh and one for the Punjab.

(3.) That timely notice of the day fixed for the dinner at Simla be given to the Provincial Secretaries and notified in the leading journals.

(4.) That the Vice Presidents be invited to hold local annual dinners at such time and place as may be thought most convenient, at which they shall preside, severally.

(5.) That the President of this meeting be asked to invite the co-operation of the Indian Medical Services of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, in establishing similar annual dinners in their respective presidencies.

The proposals were carried with acclamation, *nem. con.*

The President then read a telegram from Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, from Darjeeling, wishing success to the Indian Medical dinner and service, and regretting his inability to be present.

Surgeon-Colonel Raye in suitable terms proposed the health of Surgeon-General Rice, which was enthusiastically drunk, with musical honours.

Surgeon-Major Sedgefield and Surgeon-Captain Drake-Brockman, the Honorary Secretaries to whose exertions the inauguration of the dinner was chiefly due, and whose able management made it such a success, being thanked, the rest of the evening was devoted to music, Surgeon-Captain Ker and Surgeon-Lieutenant Earle in turn giving songs descriptive of sport and valour. The dinner and wines were excellent, and the table decorations most effective—in fact the inaugurative I. M. S. annual dinner was an unqualified success.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. M. J. BURN, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Imperial establishment.

LIEUTENANT E. G. CAMPBELL, 3rd Rifle Brigade, embarks about the 22nd instant to join his Battalion.

MAJOR H. W. GRIFFITH, Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed, Commandant of the Kasruli Depot, *vice* Harford, vacated.

MAJOR (BREVET COLONEL) T. H. WODEHOUSE, C.B. Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to I. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

CAPTAIN H. D. DENNE, Gordon Highlanders, will be confirmed as Station Staff Officer, Mooltan, when Captain Jenkinson vacates on the 12th proximo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. WHITTON and Major W. A. Yule, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be placed on half pay on the 25th August and 25th July next, respectively, and are permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

MAJOR R. L. A. PENNINGTON, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, and Lieutenant C. F. J. Stewart, Norfolk Regiment, to the 1st Battalion, but he remains at the Depot till next trooping season.

COLONEL R. C. R. CLIFFORD, C.B., Commanding at Cawnpore, and Captain R. Campbell, Station Staff Officer, Sialkot, are granted 60 and 90 days' privilege leave respectively. Captain I Eardley-Wilmot, 18th Bengal Lancers, proceeds home on 12 months' leave, and Lieutenant H. M. Browne, 4th Sikh Infantry, to Mussoorie for 4 months, on medical certificate.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 11, at compared with the statement of

WRITERS AND READERS.

MESSRS. OSGOOD, MCILVAINE AND CO., announce that after July 1 next they will have the sole right of publication in this country of Mr. Thomas Hardy's existing books. These number fifteen in all, and the issue of a uniform edition of them at a moderate cost will shortly be undertaken.

The Ebb Tide, the story of the South Seas, in which Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson collaborates with his stepson, will be published here in September by Messrs. McClure. There is to be a separate American edition, which will be issued by a Chicago firm. It is generally thought that this may be the last novel in which Mr. Stevenson will have the assistance of anybody else.

Messrs. Cassell will shortly issue in two volumes Mr. George Augustus Sala's Things I have Seen and People I have Known. For frontispiece to the first there will be a very good picture of G. A. S. It is practically a piece of Mr. Sala's autobiography. He gives his reminiscences of Dickens and Thackeray, of Paris as he knew it fifty years ago, and of travel in all quarters of the globe.

Maurice Maeterlinck, who has given no sign of literary life for nearly a year, has just finished three little dramas for marionettes, called Alladine et Palomides, Interieur, and La Mort de Tintagilles. The names of the characters are strikingly Maeterlinckian—Ablamore, Astolaine, Ygraine, Bellangere, Aglovate, &c. It is said that M. Lugne-Poe, who manages the Œuvre, the new Parisian dramatic venture, a sort of rival to the Theatre Libre, will shortly produce the first of the three plays. It is the story of a young prince and princess, who pass quickly from passion to disillusion, from disillution to despair, and from despair to death. We have heard of this passing before.

The first edition of over 1,000 copies of Mr. W. M. Conway's book of Himalayan travel has been sold out. A second [edition] is preparing, and the supplementary volume summing up the scientific results of the expedition is almost ready. It contains a very large map of the ground covered, and Mr. Conway writes on the map and on the subject of altitudes. Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, who was British Agent at Gilgit, has an article on the Eastern Hindu Kush. Professor Bonney, Professor Roy, Mr. W. F. Kirby, Mr. Botting Hemsley, and other well-known men, discuss the scientific achievements of the expedition.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have almost ready a new book by Mr. Frederick Boyle, who has written a good deal both on orchids and travel. This time it is travel, or rather, the title being From the Frontier, stories garnered while travelling. The book is on the same lines as Mr. Boyle's Savage Life, Chronicles of Nomansland, Legends of my Bungalow, and On The Borderland. It consists, he tells us, of his last stories of savage life, but to please some of the critics they are not all savage. By way of flavouring to barbaric legends, two tales of civilised adventure have been introduced.

The success of the Story of Creation, of which some 10,000 copies were rapidly sold, has led Mr. Edward Clodd to prepare and abridgment of that book, which will be published at 1s. 6d., so as to bring it within the reach of all classes. It will be entitled a Primer of Evolution, and issued by Messrs. Longmans simultaneously in this country and United States, some time in the autumn.

The Earl of Rosebery: his Words and his Work, is the title of a brochure written by Mr. Aurthur Wallace, and published by Mr. Henry J. Drane at a shilling. It is a pleasantly written and appreciative sketch of the Prime Minister as man, Radical, Municipalist, Home Ruler, Imperial Federationist, and Foreign Minister. It is not to be expected that Mr. Wallace, even with the aid of Mr. Gould's portrait, could present a satisfactory picture of Lord Rosebery under all these aspects in a hundred pages, but the little book, though slender and necessarily superficial, is a conscientious compilation, and may serve as a fairly accurate introduction to its subject, allowance being made for the obvious Tory sympathies of the author. We presume that the name of the latter on the cover is a pseudonym.

Messrs. Hutchinson are to issue the second volume of Baron Meneval's "Memories of Napoleon." Beginning with the year 1806, and coming up to 1811, it has much to say of Napoleon and those about him from the personal point of view. For instance, Baron Meneval discusses his master's tastes in dress, in books, and in table matters. He tells, what ought to be particularly interesting, how the Emperor communicated to Josephine in hints the decision which he had already formed to procure a divorce. There are many dissertations on Josephine, and for frontispiece a new picture of her.

The annual Index to the Periodical Literature of the World, prepared by Miss Hetherington, and issued from the "Review of Reviews" office, has made its appearance for 1894. It is no longer necessary to point out the invaluable character of this most painstaking and, we feel sure, unremunerative piece of work. No student of contemporary affairs can afford to be without it. Mr. Stead writes a characteristic preface, in which he suggests that "The Woman at Home" ought to be followed by a magazine for a more modern class to be called "The Woman at Large"; and suggests to the Pope the issue of a monthly illustrated magazine from the Vatican entitled "The Catholic Church."

Literature has suffered a very distinct loss in the death of the Hon. Roden Noel, who, though not a great poet, was a true one and who was a literary critic of no mean insight. A younger son of the Earl of Gainsborough, Mr. Roden Noel was born with aristocratic proclivities and tastes, but in conviction he was a pretty thorough Democrat with genuine popular sympathies. He felt deeply on the Labour question; and looking at life, as he always did, from a broadly religious point of view, he ardently desired a reconciliation between the Christian Church and the social movement. Many of his poems dealt with aspects of life familiar among the poor, with the tragedies and sorrows born of poverty, while in others there is the real ring of a high social aspiration. There is always present in Roden Noel's poems a sense of effort, of straining after effect, which of course revealed his limitations; but we may be grateful for the work he did so sincerely, and on the whole, so well.

Mr. William Le Queux's story, The Great War in England in 1897, will be published by the Tower Publishing Company early. It will be illustrated by Mr. T. S. C. Crowther, of the "Daily Graphic," who will be responsible for the military pictures, and by Captain Cyril Field, who will portray the naval incidents. In order that the descriptions of our forts and the topographical detail shall be correct, the author is stated to have visited every town and village in which hostilities are imagined to occur.

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton have just published The Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible, an enormous tome, by James Strong LL. D. Every world of the text of the common English version is traced, and there is also a comparative concordance of the authorised and revised versions; so that one can put one's finger on any word or passage in the Bible in a moment. Not only so, but there are appended brief dictionaries of the Hebrew and Greek words of the original, with references to the English words. It is thus, in reality, a fourfold concordance. We do not remember to have seen any work of the kind that can compare with it in comprehensiveness of plan and thoroughness of execution. In the hands of preachers, teachers, students, and in fact everybody who wishes to read the sacred books with intelligence, it must prove of immense and every-day assistance. Dr. Strong said to have bestowed on it more than thirty years of careful study and minute labour, apart from the contributory work of more than a hundred assistants at various times and in several branches. The volume is capitally printed and got up for use. We have no doubt that every serious student of the Bible will see to it that there is a copy in permanent occupation of a self near his elbow.

Mad Sir Ughtred of the Hill, Mr. S. R. Crockett's story in the Autonym Library, will be ready very soon. The tale is much longer than the form in which it appeared in the "St. James's Gazette." Messrs. Remington will issue Richard Penderel's new two-volume novel, Dick Wylder. Mr. A. H. Gilkes, head master of Dulwhich College, has written a story, The Thing that Hath Been; or, a Young Man's Mistakes, which Messrs. Longman will publish. The novel left by Miss Florence Paton-Bethune, who met with a sad fatal accident in Hyde Park, will be called Bachelor to the Rescue. Messrs. Remington are to issue it. Maurus Jokai has given Mr. Louis Felbermann, the honorary secretary of the Hungarian Association, and author of Hungary and its People, the sole right to translate and publish his works in Great Britain and the colonies.

Messrs. Macmillan are publishing a new history of Rome by Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh, of Cambridge. Mr. Bailey Saunders's new Ossian work, The Life and Letters of James Macpherson, is to be ready shortly. Mr. Walter Scott is to publish a large biographical work entitled Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed. The author is Mr. Richard Welford and there are over 400 monographs of prominent north-country people, with many portraits. Population and the social System, by an Italian writer Signor Nitti, is to be a new volume in the Social Science Series. It is proposed to compile an authors' annual guide and directory of publishers, periodicals and newspapers. It would be a handbook to people having writings to publish. Messrs. Southam and Co., of Paternoster-row, are preparing it.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—JUNE 20.

Carter, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Sikhs, P F F, on leave, from Murree.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st June, 1894.

1. There will be a General Meeting in connection with the Athletic Club of the Corps, held at the Fort Head-quarters to-day, at 8-45 p.m. Major G. W. Roughton will preside.

By Order,
(8d) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff, Meerut.—Lieut J C Sutherland, 17th Bengal Infty, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Malcolm, who has vacated.

32nd Bengal Infantry—Surg-Capt S B Smith, from the offig medical charge of the 12th Bengal Cavy, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt E Jennings.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn-Lieut C Thomson to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt S B Smith.

1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles—Surgn Major A Duncan, from the offig medical charge of the 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifles, to the offig medical charge of the battalion, vice Surgn-Capt J S S Lumsden.

Lieut G W M West, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Battalion, to be Wing Officer, vice Savage, promoted Wing Commander, sub pro tem.

Col P D Trotter, 2nd Battn, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, will be placed on half pay on completing four years, service in command of the battalion; and he is permitted to proceed to England at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt G F Moeckler, 2nd Battn Oxford Lt Infty, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense to take up his probationary appointment in the Army Pay Dept,

Capt E T Paul, Depy Assist Adjt Genl, is posted to the Assam district.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Qr-master (Hony Lieutenant) G A Hirst, Oxford Lt Infty, is directed to proceed to England to join the 4th Battn of his regiment to which he has been removed.

The undermentioned officer has completed the practical course of instruction prescribed for graduates of the Staff College:—Lieut C H Selwyn, I S C

The leave to England on urgent private affairs granted to Capt C T Blewitt, 51st Field Batt R A, is extended by one month

The leave granted to Surg-Major G W Brazier-Creagh, Army Medical Staff, is extended to the 21st of May

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave in India:—20th Bengal Infy—Surgn-Lieut-Col W E Griffiths, from 1st June to 15th Oct 1894, on private affairs,

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—

1st Battn, Royal West Kent Regt—Capt W R Minchin on private affairs, pending retirement.

1st Batln, Duke of Cornwall's L I—Lieut and Acting Paymaster T L Trethewy, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Batt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt H T Lyle, D S O, for one year, on private affairs

1st Battn, Hampshire Regt—Lieut N W Barlow, for six months, on medical certificate

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 19).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col H S Jarrett, Secy to the Board of Examrs and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Legsve Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Surg Maj G S A Ranking, MD, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to be Secy to the Board of Examrs, vice Col H S Jarrett.

Surg Col J G Pilcher, F R C S, I M S (Bengal), at present officiating as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospls, N-W P and Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment vice Surg Col J Richardson, retired from the service.

Surg Col R Harvey, M D, D S O, I M S (Bengal), at present officiating as Inspr Genl of Civil Hospls, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg Col J G Pilcher.

The services of Lieut M A B Kappey, 28th M I, Asst Comm'dt, Burma Mily Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr E E Fernandez Depy Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, is granted furlough for two years.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr P Bonenblust as Acting Vice Consul for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Aden.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Philip B Savile as Acting Consular Agent for the Austro Hungarian Empire at Karachi during the absence of Mr Alfred E Hoare.

The services of Mr C F Erskine, Survey Officer in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, are replaced at the disposal of the Rev and Agl Dept.

Capt R A Cole, ISC, Squad Commdr an I 2nd in Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Commdt, Meywar Bhil Corps, from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Col A R T MacRae.

Lieut F T C Hughes, I S C, Wing Officer, and Adjt, Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Squad Commdr and 2nd in Command, from date of assuming charge, and during such time as Capt R A Cole may officiate as Commdt, Meywar Bhil Corps.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C E Branson, Depy Accts Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A A E Campbell, 25th (Punjab) Regt of B I, to be a Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, vice Capt I Eardley Wilmot, whose tenure has expired.

Second Lieut Alick Gurdon Kemball, Connaught Rangers, Offg Wing Officer, 23rd Punjab Regt of B I (Pioneers), having completed eighteen months probationary service, is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Kemball will rank as Lieut in the I S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval. The undermentioned officer are granted furlough out of India:—Col N M T Horsford, I S C Chief Commr of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and Supdt of Port Blair, (p a) for one year and 119 days; and Maj A Adye, I S C, Commdt, 4th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, (p a) for nine months

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the S C, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut T W Lightfoot, I S C, Wing Officer 8th B I, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the S C; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing. Maj A Mac W Renny, I S C, 7th B C, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Instruction, for six months; and Lieut H P Lane I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, for six months.

Capt N A K Burne, I S C, 23rd (Punjab) Regt of B I (Pioneers), Wing Commdr and 2nd in Command, 20th Regt (5th Burma Batln) of M I, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India, (p a) for six months, under the leave rules for the S C, in commutation of his privilege leave, with effect from the date of being struck off duty.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Surg Lieut Col J Wilson, M D, C S, Bazaribagh, (m c) for six months; Lieut R S Wildey, Depy Asst Commssry, Ord Dept Overseer, Gunpowder Facy, Ishapore, (m c) for three months; Condr C Lambert, Ord Dept, (m c) till 2nd Oct; and Lieut G E J Perry, I S C, Wing Officer, 6th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m c) for three months, under the leave rules for the S C.

Col H S Jarrett I S C Secy to the Board of Examrs, Fort William, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Legsve Dept, is permitted to reside out of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Majors to be Lieut Colonels.—W P Newall and W F H Grey, dated 3rd June 1894.

Capts to be Majors.—J H Jones, dated 10th June 1894.

C Herbert, H H Ozzard, G A Collins, W C Aslett, L S Peyton, A W L Bayley, O S O, W H Jameson, A Adye, J A H Pollock, C G M Fasken, and L G Beckham, dated 13th June 1894.

The undermentioned officers of the I S C are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from dates specified:—Cols G G Young, F Lance, C H, E C Gastin and E J Wilson.

The following Volunteer Medical Officers are appointed Surg Lieut Colonels under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:—

Central Bengal Light Horse Surg Lieut Charles John Wa'ford Meadows (Surg Lieut Col, I M S.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—Hony Surg E B Ruttledge (Surg Lieut Col, I M S).

Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—Surg Lieut F R Swaine (Surg Lieut Col, I M S).

Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps—Hony Surg J M Zorab (Surg Lieut Col, I M S).

The following Volunteer Medical Officers are appointed Surg-Majs under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894.

Ghazipur Light Horse—Hony Surg A R W Sedgefield (Surg Maj, I M S).

Gorakhpur Light Horse—Hony Surg J Moran (Surg Maj, I M S).

East Indian R Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Surgns R G Griffith, H Hearsey Bathe, and J S Brooke.

5th Administrative Batln N-W Provinces Volunteers—Surg Lieut J Armstrong (Surg Maj, I M S)

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—Hony Surg W Deane (Surg Maj, I M S).

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps—Hony Surg J F Maclaren (Surg Maj, I M S).

Midland R Volunteer Rifles—Hony Surg George Michael Dixon (Surg Maj, I M S).

The following Volunteer Medical Officers are appointed Surg Capts under the provisions of clause 49, India Army Circulars, 1894:—

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Hony Surg R F Dadrickson.

Ghazipur Light Horse—Hony Surg W G P Alpin (Surg Capt I M S).

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Hony Surg C L Faulkner and D Picachy.

2nd (Cadet) Batt Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Surg J E Paniety.

East India Ray Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Surg E C T Sutcliffe.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Surg C Mactaggart (Surg-Capt, I M S).

Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Surg Walter Venis.

The following Volunteer Medical Officers are appointed Surg-Lieuts under the provisions of calause 49, India Army Circulars 1894:—

Behar Light Horse—Hony Surg E Hindmarsh.

Bacca Vol Rifle Corps—Hony Surg J L Hendley.

Presidency Vol Rifle Batln—Hony Surg W J Simpson.

Rangoon Vol Engineers—H Findlay, Gentleman, to be Surg Lieut, vice Ross, resigned.

Nagpur Vol Rifle Corps—Surg-Maj G F A Harris, I M S, to be Surg-Maj, vice M'Kay, transferred to the supernumerary list.

East Indian Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut W R Steele to be Capt, vice Palmer, resigned.

Naini Tal Vol Rifle Corps—Surg-Maj W H Cadge, I M S, to be Surg-Maj, to complete the establishment.

Eastern Bengal State Rly Vo Rifle Corps—E S Blaker, Gentleman, to be Surg-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R E Nelson, Ex Engr, 1st grade Burma, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engr, from 30 h Apl 1894, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H J Richard, or until further orders.

Mr W D Waghorn, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consltg Engr for Railways, Bombays, during the absence of Mr J Wilcocks on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr F Morris, Jn, Govt Examr of Accts, E I R, is appointed to officiate as Examr of P W Accts, Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut-Col H R Le M Carey I S C, on privilege leave.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Ex and Asst Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations, from dates specified; Mr A M Fagan to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr G T I Oliver, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr E G Stanley to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary; Matadin Sukul, to be Assist Engr, 2nd grade; Mr H A C Muller, to be Asst Engr, 3rd grade; Mr A G R Trapmann, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary; Mr M P Coode, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr O Hearnle, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr J Sutherland, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent, Matadin Sukul, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, sub, pro tem; Mr A G R Trapmann, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; Mr E G Stanley, to be Asst Engr 1st grade; Mr C P Walsh, to be Asst Engr, 3rd grade; Mr H Walling, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary; Matadin Sukul, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade; Prasad Ishwari, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; Mr H O Walling to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Matadin Sukul, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr R J Baily, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade permanent; Mr P W Gilliland, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade; Mr J N Griffin, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr C P Walsh, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr L A Light, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr S Cox to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr H A C Muller, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr P W Gilliland, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary; Brij Mohan Lal, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent.

Mr W. Connan, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W H Nightingale, or until further orders.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion to the Class of Supdt Engr:—

Mr E W Arundell, to be Supdg Engr, 3rd class.

Mr. H Bell, Chief Engr, 1st class, and Consltg Engr to the Govt of India for State Railway, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr J R Bell, Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed Consltg Engr to the Govt of India for State Railways, with the sub pro tem, rank of Chief Engr, 1st Class vice Mr H Bell, retired.

Mr C Hill, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, N-W P and Oudh, has been permitted to retire from the service of Govt under the provisions of Govt of India, P W Dept.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and officiating promotions in the Supr Establt of the Indian Tel Dept, from dates specified:—

Mr E F Wallis, to be Supdt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary. Mr P M Madge, to be Supdt, class V, 2nd grade, offg, Mr A W Foord, to be Supdt, class V, 2nd grade, offg, Mr H S Olphert, to be Supdt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary, Mr H S Styan, to be Supdt, class V, 2nd grade, offg,

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of traffic for week ended 9th June 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	3	332
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	31,43,905	90,94,992	1,11,428	1,23,50,325
Total for 23 weeks..	32,84,905	95,24,992	1,15,428	1,29,05,325
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,27,675	3,27,312	5,193	4,60,180
Per mile of Ry do.	76	196	3	275
Total to corresponding date do.	28,76,542	87,97,920	1,08,735	1,17,83,197

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 94,820
Do. to date ..... " 11,22,128

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1894, on 45 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	2,400	30	3,130
Or per mile of Railway	16	53	1	70
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	15,232	41,260	595	57,087
Total for 23 weeks...	15,932	43,680	625	60,217
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 25 miles open) ...	481	1,011	8	1,500
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	41	.....	60
Total to corresponding date do.	11,935	18,777	393	31,107

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,630
Do. to date ..... " 29,110

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th June 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	400	10	910
Or per mile of Railway	29	23	1	53
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	8,476	9,620	113	18,209
Total for 23 weeks...	8,976	10,020	123	19,119
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ry do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is a statement of traffic for the week ending 16th June 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,58,246	4,41,738	9,616	6,09,600
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..				7,65,817
Decrease				Rs. 1,56,217

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN

(Week ending 9th June, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	30,759	36,494	...	5,735	40,055	...
Parcels, &c.	94,572	63,350	31,222	...	2,54,845	..
Goods						
Other earnings	5,827	6,293	...	466	...	20,520
Total for week	1,31,158	1,03,137	28,021	...	...	...
Aggregate	29,10,023	26,35,613	..	...	2,74,380	...

In the Belgian Chamber, on May 24, the Minister of Finance introduced two bills, the one approving the financial agreement with the Congo Railway and the other regulating the question of harbour dues, and imposing import duty of 25fr. per 100 kilos on butter and margarine; on oats, 2fr. per 100 kilos; flour, 1·50fr. per 100 kilos; preserved vegetables 10fr. per 100 kilos; oat flour 3fr. per 100 kilos; and on preserves, game, potted meat, and poultry, 30fr. per 100 kilos. Various duties are proposed on textile fabrics.

A TERRIBLE strike riot has taken place at the Strong Mine, near Cripple Creek, Colorado. The strikers having first exploded the shaft-house, causing great destruction of property, dropped a quantity of giant powder down the shaft, killing eleven men working there. They afterwards captured sixteen men engaged at another mine. Encounters have taken place between the Sheriff's Deputies and the strikers, and several of the latter have been killed and wounded. In Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Alabama violent demonstrations have been made by the coal miners; and great excitement has prevailed in Pana, in Illinois, owing to a threatened invasion of strikers from Indiana.

FOR several days past the most sensational rumours have been current regarding alleged plots against the life of the Czar. So far the only really reliable facts deducible from these rumours are (1) that arrests have been made of a wholesale character; (2) that these arrests continue; and (3) that several personages of note are thereby affected. A *Daily News* telegram (dated May 28) says:—There are already 120 persons arrested in connection with the conspiracy in the Peter and Paul fortress. A female student of medicine who was fetched at night out of her bed by the police, and was dragged off half naked, threw herself from a bridge into the Neva and disappeared in the waters. All the men cooks of the Imperial Court have been suddenly dismissed, as it is feared that attempts may be made to poison the Imperial family. Ten Anarchist workmen have been arrested on a charge of having caused the great fire which destroyed the Polish town of Mariampol on May 16.

NOTICES.

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FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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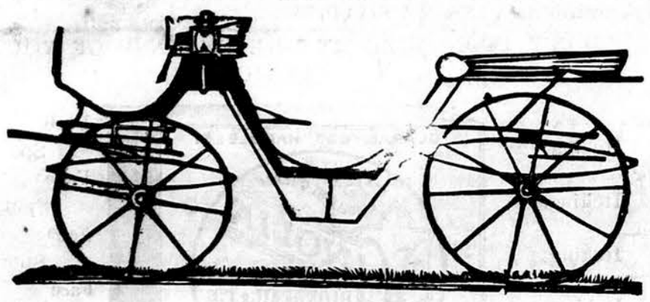

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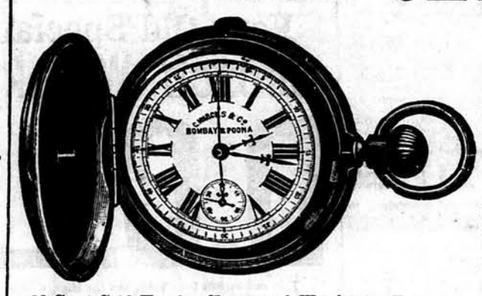

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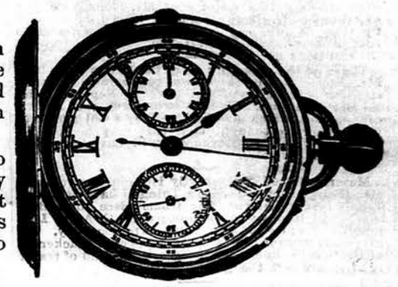

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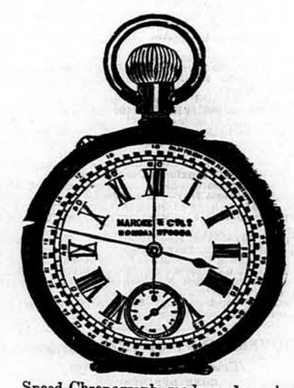

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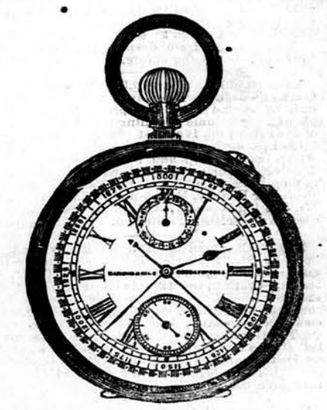

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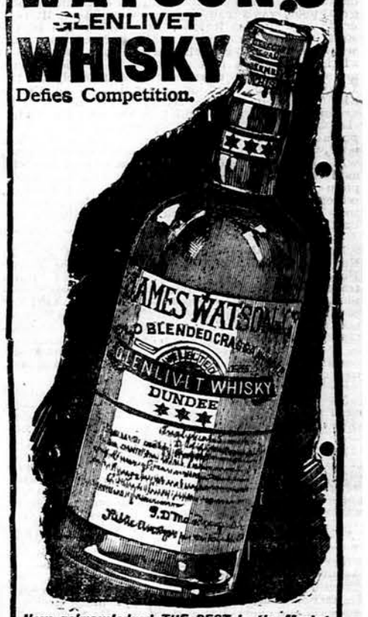

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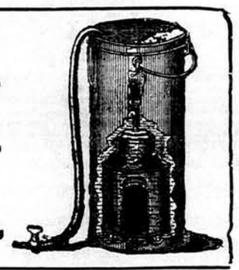

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